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## *To the Patrons of the National Register*

The subscribers respectfully inform their patrons, that they have sold this Establishment to Mr. JONATHAN ELLIOT. This measure has been resorted to in order to ensure its permanency. They have every reason to believe that it will be continued with spirit and ability, and that it will be published with the utmost regularity.

LAWRENCE, WILSON & Co.

Having purchased the Establishment of the National Register from its late proprietors, I beg leave to assure its patrons, and the public in general, that no pains will be spared to render it an interesting and valuable Repository of events both foreign and domestic. In particular, every effort will be made to give to it a character worthy of respect as a faithful documentary record of the times. Its tone will be altogether *national*, and strictly *American*.

Washington, May 15. JONATHAN ELLIOT.

## EDITOR'S CABINET.

*City of Washington, July 24th.*

UNREASONABLE DISTINCTION.—In every section of our country, we hear of banks and individuals suspending “specie payments,” or in other words, becoming bankrupt. Although the banks and individuals resemble each other in having *traded too long on fictitious capitals*, it is now attempted to establish between them an *unreasonable distinction*.—The individual who fails, claims our regard, and certainly exhibits his integrity by *confessing his inability* to pay, and *surrendering his property for the benefit* of his creditors. The banks, on the contrary, in the very act of failure, boast of their *ability to meet their engagements*, and demand our confidence by proving their dishonesty.

Various Rems.—On the final adjustment of the accounts of the Vice President of the U. States, D. D. Tompkins, embracing sundry disbursements made during the late war, whilst governor of the

State of New York, a considerable balance was found in his favor, and has been accordingly paid over.

The present Grand Pacha of Egypt, has commenced a system of internal improvement, in opening the great canal—an example worthy of imitation by more enlightened nations.

The Chevalier de Onis, late minister from the court of Madrid to the U. States, has reached Liverpool on his return home.

M. de Neuville, the French minister, has arrived in New-York, preparatory to his embarking for France: he does not return to this country, having been permitted at his own request to remain at home. In the meantime M. Thierry will act as charge des affaires, till the appointment of a new minister. This legation has been very popular with the government, and people of this country, and has been ably filled.

News of the ratification of the Spanish treaty has not yet reached this country. It is the general opinion that this delay arises out of an unwillingness of the Spanish monarch to ratify it.

Spanish dollars are now offered at the remarkable low premium of 1-2 to 3-4 per cent.—a fact that speaks unequivocally in favor of an abridgement of our paper, and in rigidly adhering to specie, payments.

The six nations of Indians, after a conference with the hon. Mr. S. Miller, of New-York, on behalf of the U. States, have peremptorily refused to cede any part of their lands to the United States. This determination, it is understood, was unlooked for, and a different result was anticipated.

In the north of England, such is the distress of the weavers in their manufactories; that men with families perform sixteen hours labour for an English shilling, or twenty-two cents per day. A printed remonstrance has been circulated in consequence.

Com. Bainbridge of the U. S. navy is now on an excursion of pleasure to the lakes: it is said he will extend his tour into Canada, and pass down the St. Lawrence, touching at Montreal and Quebec, before he returns.

An expedition of adventurers collected on our frontiers, destined against Texas, were, on the 23d of June, entering the western part of that province, on their line of March for St. Antone. Similar enterprises have heretofore so frequently proved abortive that we entertain but little hopes of success from the present.

## LETTERS FROM LOUISIANA.

From a gentleman now in that country, to his friend in the village of Springfield, Massachusetts.

## LETTER III.

My dear sir.—The *public buildings* in the city of New-Orleans, with but one or two exceptions, are indeed very poor, and scarcely worth noticing, as you pass them in the street—much less to trouble you with a description of them. Contrasted with the public buildings in Boston or New-York, they bear no comparison whatever. The theatre which was nearly destroyed by fire a short time since, is again rebuilding, with considerable additions, and, when finished, will be nearly as large, I should imagine, as the New-York theatre. It will be a fine, large, spacious building entirely with brick. Adjoining to this is the New-Orleans Hall, or as it is more generally called, the “Orleans Ball Room,” which appears but indifferently as you pass it in the street, being built of wood, and but two stories high. The inside of it, however, upon the second story, is all in one large, spacious room, about 90 feet wide, elegantly painted and ornamented; and lighted with about 25 or 30 large, beautiful chandeliers, which make every thing appear to great advantage. It is, however, private property, and owned at present by an American. Here are held what are called the *conde balls*, to which any person of decent appearance can be admitted, as at the theatre, by paying his dollar at the door for a ticket.—Sometimes, on particular occasions, the price is two dollars, which was the case when curiosity, that most expensive and troublesome ingredient of our natures, among many others, directed me thither. It was the evening of *Washington's birth day*—of course, every thing was fitted up in superior style. It was, indeed, very elegant. I was much delighted with it, and, for a few hours, thought I was about to shuffle off this mortal coil, to inhabit a region of fairy land. But notwithstanding all its dazzling splendour of elegance and beauty I left it at ten, and returned to my lodgings.

The city contains no other buildings, either public or private, if we except the town house, hospital, market house, two meeting houses, a convent for nuns 5 banks; 5 printing offices, from each of which is issued daily and thrice a week news-papers.

[We omit the sombre description that follows of the vicinity of Orleans: we allow that level countries afford but a limited or heavy landscapes, but then the luxuriant and almost tropical vegetation, must in a great measure compensate to the farmer, if not the eye, for uniform evenness of the prospect, as well to the facility of tillage and irrigation.]

Continuing my description of New Orleans, I now come to that part of the subject which I know will be disagreeable to you, because your feelings and imagination must necessarily be excited and disgusted at the relation of so much vice and dissipation—scenes which you are entirely unacquainted with—and which are always painful to the feelings of virtue. Take a man from New-England, which is so emphatically, though rather sarcastically called by the people of the south, the land of “steady habits,” who has been taught from the cradle of his

infancy the sacred obligations imposed upon him by the dictates of morality and virtue, around whose heart and memory are twined a thousand fondly recollect scenes of youth—transport him immediately to the city of New-Orleans, and set him down amidst the polluted haunts of vice and dissipation, which are not only suffered to exist there, but which are in fact countenanced and tolerated by those whose duty it should be to suppress them—and what must be his sensations—he would of course be completely “knocked on the head with astonishment.”—Incredible as it may appear to you, I was told by a gentleman who has resided there several years, and whose information and correctness could be relied upon, that there are no less than *three hundred gambling houses* in the city, which are not kept private at all, but are as open and public as noon-day, to every body who chooses to visit them. And what renders the fact more, outrageously disgraceful than any thing else, *these same gambling houses are licensed by the corporation of the city*, to whom they pay an aggregate tax of about 50,000 dollars annually!—here you will see crowds of people, piles of money, faro banks, wheels of fortune, roulette, and every species of gambling going on every day in the week. What would some of the good people of your village think, who are ready to cry out against a man if he is seen walking the streets on Sunday, were they to see that sacred day thus unhallowedly outraged and abused. And yet in New-Orleans it is thought nothing of, viewed by most people merely as a matter of course. The demoralizing consequences resulting from such a practice, sanctioned and encouraged as it is by the corporation of the city, you can very well appreciate. Cold and wretched indeed must the heart of that man be, who can behold, with indifference, virtue, religion, morality, society, and every thing else calculated to exalt the nature and dignity of man, thus publicly trampled upon and abused. These gambling houses are frequented, more or less, by all classes of people. Some go there entirely out of curiosity, while others go to win money, who perhaps lose every cent they have in the world. The consequence is, they become idle and dissipated, which ultimately ruins and destroys them. But I am not now going to give you a moralizing dissertation upon the practice of gambling, my design was simply to represent to you to what extent it is carried and tolerated in New-Orleans. But I must stop here—my candle is leaving, and 12 o'clock is too late an hour to light another. Good night, my dear H——. You will hear from me again in a few days.

## LETTER IV.

My Dear Sir.—A few days after my arrival at N. Orleans, walking one morning past one of the principal coffee houses in the city, I saw a number of people collected in front of it. Crossing the street, I very soon perceived it was *an auction for the sale of human flesh*. On a little platform, or bench erected for the purpose, stood a poor negro slave, who was wiping off the tears which were trickling down his cheeks, with the back of his hand. Having always lived in that part of our country, where slavery is unknown, I had never seen any thing of the kind before. I need not tell you, therefore, my dear H——, that my feelings were not a little agitated and distressed, as I shrank back with abhorrence, from so disgusting a sight. Is this then, thought I, the boasted land of liberty, which is so often echoed from one end of the United States to

the other? And do we here behold the flesh and blood of a poor unfortunate race of the human family, thus exposed to sale in the public streets?—Set up at auction to the highest bidder? Is such, alas! the cruelty and degeneracy, which poor human nature is liable to fall into? Pursuing this train of reflection for a few moments, my attention was again brought back to witness another of these Africans mounting the platform, the other having been struck off for the sum of 850 dollars. The one which the auctioneer was now about to sell, was an old man about 50 years of age, with something very honest and very interesting in his appearance. On getting up upon the stage, he pulled off his hat and laid it down by the side of him, then looking round upon the people, with an eye of anxiety and solitude, as if to invite their commiseration and compassion. But his silent though impressive appeal to their sensibility, had no effect upon them. So long hocknied in the guilty haunts of slavery, they had no feeling for him. Well might this poor sable son of Africa exclaim at such a moment as this—

"Alas! slavery, thou art indeed a bitter cup."

But, in consequence of his advanced age, he bro't something less than the other. He was struck off for 700 dollars! The next was his wife, apparently about 45 years of age, who ascended the platform, and was very soon disposed of, in the same way, though not purchased by the same man; of course, separated probably forever from her husband. This woman was succeeded by her two children, who were next introduced by the auctioneer; the one a boy about 9 years old, the other a girl about 7 years old, who, as fortune would have it, like their parents, were separated in the sale. Thus you see husband and wife, parents and children, torn from each other, and every ligament of their social and domestic happiness sundered and destroyed forever by this remnant of barbarism and cruelty, which still lingers in the christian world, which has so long disgraced and which continued to disgrace many of our southern and middle states. The sale of these slaves was continued; but I have particularly related to you the disposition which was made of this little family groupe, because it brings to your view a striking instance of the misery and unhappiness which is so often produced in countries where slavery is tolerated.

These auctions, for the sale of negroes, are held almost every day in the week, in some public part of the city, and are viewed by the people of this country, with pretty much the same kind of feelings as a New-England farmer would witness the sale of his horses and cattle. I rejoice my dear H——, that I was not born and educated in a country of this sort, to imbibe such absurd and monstrous principles. Another scene, as a consequence of slavery, soon after occurred to me. Taking a walk one day by myself, and winding my way along the bank of the Mississippi river, I found myself before I was aware, that I had walked so far, two or three miles from the city on the road leading to General Jackson's battle ground. Perceiving in a large field a little distance ahead of me, about 30 or 40 negroes at work, I was induced from motives of curiosity, and I believe I may say, with feelings of humanity, to continue my walk still further, in order to witness this little body of slaves at their work. The day was excessively warm. I soon came up with them, however, and seating myself beneath the shade of a little cypress tree, which stood by the side of the road, and which very comfortably pro-

tected me from the parching and burning rays of the sun, I began to reflect upon the scene before me. Here, said I, are 40 human beings, deriving their existence and being, like all the rest of mankind, from the same great Parent of nature; entitled from the same beneficent fountain to an equal participation in certain unalienable rights and privileges, and which we, as men, have no right to take from them, toiling in servitude all their lives long beneath the blows and stripes of a cruel master.

The condition of the savage, who roams the desert with his bow and his tomahawk in his hand is not half so deplorable as these poor slaves; because the Indian can bound over his native hills, and through his native forests, free as the mountain breeze which he inhales—with no miserable chains of servitude rattling at his heels—with no unfeeling petty tyrant at his back, to inflict upon him what punishment he pleases. Not so with the poor debased African. Cut off from every thing dear to his heart, far from his native home—compelled to toil and sweat beneath a burning sun, mingling his sighs with the air which he breathes, and his tears with the earth which he digs and cultivates. Gracious God! do not these victims of slavery and oppression cry aloud to Heaven for some interposing power to wrest them from their unhappy, deplorable condition? While indulging in these kind of reflections, which I suppose the people of this country would denominate treason against them, my attention was suddenly arrested by hearing the cracking of a whip, coming in the direction from where the negroes were at work in the field. Turning that way, I beheld one of the drivers beating a poor fellow most unmercifully. He held in his hand a whip, which he always carried with him, and which is a stick about three feet long, at the end of which is tied a very large heavy leather braided lash, four and a half feet long. The poor negro, not daring to say a word in his defence, groaned out most pitifully at every stroke. Believe me, my dear H——, at such a sight as this I was not a little exasperated. Leaving my seat, I bounded suddenly over the fence, determined to put an end to this scene of cruelty, which the driver observing, stopped his whipping. Coming up to him, I asked him why he had flogged that poor negro so, who at this time was marking his footsteps upon the earth with the blood which was running down his back, and dropping off at his feet.—He replied to me that "the d——d scoundrel had feigned himself sick, for no other purpose but to get rid of work for a few days." The truth was, the negro actually was sick, which I ascertained upon the spot, and which was subsequently proved, for four days after that, as I afterwards ascertained, he had "given up the ghost," leaving all his chains of servitude and misery behind him, and gone to inhabit a far better country, where we presume it makes no difference what "complexion an Indian or an African sun has burnt on the pilgrim." Once more adieu.

#### KINGDOM OF HAITI.

We have been favored, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, with a Royal Gazette of Hayti of May 25th, from which we have translated an article for the amusement of our readers, as a specimen of the parade with which King Henry receives his friends

*Translated from the Royal Gazette of Hayti.*

CAPE-HENRY, May 25.—On the 4th of May ed  
rent, His Britannic Majesty's brig Shearwater, cap  
tain D. Cox, entered the port of the Capital hill

"And yet poor Edwin was no vulgar boy,  
Deep thought oft seem'd to fix his infant eye.  
Dainties he heeded not, nor gaude, nor toy,  
Save one short pipe of rudest minstrelsy.  
Silent when glad; affectionate though shy:  
And now his look was most demurely sad;  
And now he laughed aloud, yet none knew why.  
The neighbours stared and sigh'd, yet bless'd the lad:  
Some deem'd him wondrous wise and some be-  
liev'd him mad."

His sister states, as his peculiarities, that he was indifferent to females, was very proud and impetuous, remarkably temperate, studied best towards the full of the moon, and "would often set up all night and write by moonlight."

It was during the 2d year of his apprenticeship, (which, by the way, was irksome to his feelings, and abhorred by him as demeaning to his character, for he was confined to the mere drudgery of the office,) that he first put into execution that plan of imposture, as it has been called, which has given him such reputation, and which he had previously meditated and arranged. And in Farley's Bristol Journal for 1768, there appeared an account of the ceremonies employed on opening the old bridge, said to be taken from an ancient M.S. The appearance of this curious memoir at such a period excited great curiosity, and it was soon traced to Chatterton, who to the "threats of those who treated him as a child, returned nothing but haughtiness, and refused to give any account. But milder usage and fair promises finally induced him to confess that he had received that, and many other MSS. from his father, who had found them in an iron chest, placed by William Cannynge, (the founder of the church) in a monument room, over the northern portico of St. Mary Redcliffes." The curiosity and noise the publication of this memoir produced, brought him acquainted with Catecott a painter, and Barratt a weaver, who was then engaged in writing a history of Bristol. To these men, his only patrons, who sometimes supplied him with money, but to a very limited amount, he produced all the poems of Rowley, except the "Ballad of Charilee." In his conversations with Catecott and Barrett his statements, it is said, were contradictory, and led to a suspicion that he was himself the author of these celebrated poems. About this time, also, he contributed considerably to the Town and Country Magazine, and in order to rise by the efforts of his genius, and acquire more powerful and eminent patrons than those with whom it had been his destiny to come in contact, in his native city, he determined to repair to London, the emporium of taste, and

the encourager of talent, and try his fortune as an author. His favourite maxim was that every thing possible was within the reach of man, and might be acquired by diligence and abstinence; and therefore supposed that it would be impossible for him to fail, who felt all the consciousness and aspirations of superior genius, in a place where genius was patronised and talent encouraged. Previously to his departure he addressed a letter to the celebrated Horace Walpole, in which he made known to him the humbleness of his family and condition; his taste for elegant studies; the treasures of ancient poetry in his possession, and his wish that Mr. Walpole would aid him in emerging from the dullness and obscurity of the condition in which he was placed. To this letter Walpole replied, after having submitted the specimen of ancient poetry, sent by Chatterton to Gray and Mason, who pronounced it a forgery; and advised him, instead of generously giving him that aid he requested, to confine himself to the duties of his low and laborious profession, as affording the most certain means of future ease and independence. We shall neither justify nor censure Walpole for this indifference to the application of a boy who had given him so favourable a specimen of the power and singularity of his mind. The odium which was cast on the character of this man after the melancholy death of poor Chatterton, he attempted to remove, and to this justification we must refer the reader, without a comment. The short period he spent in London partakes more of the wildness of a dream than of the reality of life. In April 1770, he quitted Bristol, never to return. We behold him now a youth of 17, without a friend to aid or advise him, in the very centre of vice, profligacy and corruption, with no fixed principles of religion, (for the poor boy had unfortunately imbibed, in the course of his reading, the poisonous doctrine of infidelity,) casting himself on his own centre, and flattering himself with the prospect of attaining distinction and fortune by the unpatronised and unaided efforts of his own genius. His encouragement was not such as his warm and fervid imagination had lead him to anticipate. He was, indeed, immediately employed by the conductors of several Literary Journals, to all of which he contributed, but the meagre compensation he received did not correspond with the high hopes of opulence and fame he had entertained, and he became gloomy and desponding. Notwithstanding however his poverty, and the numerous occupations and pleasures in which he was engaged, he still found time and money to bestow on his mother and sister with whom he

frequently corresponded, and to whom he often sent many little presents. In the last letter he ever wrote to his sister, dated July 20th, 1770, he says—"My mother may expect more patterns. I have an universal acquaintance; my company is courted every where, and could I humble myself to go into a computer, could have had 20 places before now; but I must be among the great; state matters suit me better than commercial."

A sudden change seems to have taken place in his mind, or affairs, for this was written only a month before he put a fatal period to his life. The cause of this melancholy catastrophe has never been, and never will be, fully ascertained. By some it has been ascribed to disappointed ambition, or a desire to seal his secret with his death; and by others, perhaps with more truth, to indigence, to the actual want of the necessities of life. Be this however as it may, on the 25th of August, 1770, he was found dead in his chamber, in consequence of having, the day before, swallowed arsenic in water. Thus terminated the life of this intellectual phenomenon before he was 18 years of age. He was buried in a shell in the burying ground of the Shoe Lane workhouse at the expense of the public. Before his death he had taken the precaution to destroy all his MSS. as his room, when it was broken open, was covered with little scraps of paper.

Such was the melancholy end of this extraordinary youth, whose genius, according to Dean Mills, should be preferred to that of Homer, Virgil, Spencer and Shakespeare. Poor Chatterton—ill-fated and misguided boy—short and miserable was thy life and wretched its termination. No hand was found charitable enough to tender thee its aid—to guide thee through the thorny paths of life, and to save thee from thyself. When no more, thousands rushed forward to rescue thy name from oblivion, and to exalt thy genius to the skies—who, while in being, suffered thee to starve, and to pass thy short but melancholy existence in misery and want?

The observations of those with whom he lived while in London, give an additional interest to the character of this singular young man. One female states that, but for his face, she should never have thought him a boy, he was so manly and so much himself—that he never touched meat, and drank only water, and seemed to live on the air. She adds that he was good tempered, and agreeable, and obliging, but sadly proud and haughty—that he used to sit up almost all night reading and writing, and that her brother said he was afraid to lie with him, for to be sure he was a spirit and never slept, for he never

came to bed till it was morning and then never closed his eyes. Chatterton's bed-fellow, the brother of the woman whose statement we have just given, said, that notwithstanding his pride and haughtiness, it was impossible to help liking him; that he lived chiefly upon a bit of bread, and some water; that he never slept to his knowledge; that almost every morning the floor was covered with pieces of paper not so big as sixpence, into which he had torn what he had been writing before he came to bed. One Mrs. Wolfe, a barber's wife, who lived within a short distance of the house in which Chatterton last boarded, stated that his landlady told her that, as she knew he had not eaten any thing for two or three days, she asked him to dine with her, on the 24th of August, but he seemed offended at her invitation, which indicated he was in want, said he was not hungry, and soon after swallowed the arsenic which closed his life.

The motive which led to this fatal resolution it is impossible to ascertain; nor shall we offer a conjecture. "His taking such a rash and unjustifiable step," says a friend of his, "is almost as strange as his fathering his poems upon Rowley." His death was, like his life, unaccountable and unfortunate. We shall not seek to draw his frailties from their dread abode, but leave them to that judge before whom all must ultimately appear. But we think the desday of this poor youth was indeed singularly unfortunate—opposed with indigence—struggling alone against the numerous difficulties of life, his haughty and elevated soul, sensibly alive to every species of indignity and contempt—and conscious of the intellectual superiority he possessed—his miseries while in being, must have been truly exquisite—ile dolet vere qui sine teste dolet; but poor boy! death was not the termination of his existence, so soon as the extraordinary merit of the poems he had fathered upon Rowley was discovered, his character became a common mark for the shafts of calumny and detraction. He was called a base impostor, for merely attempting to make the world believe the poems which he had himself composed had been written 300 years before, by one Rowley, a priest; by others he was denominated a villain, whose profligacy was equal to his abilities; and it was even said by one reverend gentleman, that his death was of little consequence, since he could not long have escaped hanging. And for what? why, forsooth, for having produced some of the finest poems ever written in our language, and because, for a purpose best known to himself, he did not choose to publish to the world that he was the author, to

prevent all doubt and contention about their authenticity. But let us enter more particularly into the merit of this young man. The circumstance of his having made, not only the world believe in his restoration of the poems of Rowley, but even his own family, is an additional evidence of his greatness. There is nothing so difficult as to keep a secret from every body; we are social beings, and must communicate; the secret of a day is painful; but Chatterton kept his during his whole life. He meditated on and formed his plan before he was 15; it was neither criminal nor odious; yet ne never told one human being the secret. He kept it buried in his own bosom, at a period too when other boys are almost afraid of their own shadow.—Who can we compare to this youth? There is no analogous example in the history of the world. “No such human being as this boy, *at any period of life*, has ever been known, or possibly ever will be known.”\* But let us go farther, and consider the poems themselves, the authenticity of which, at that time, though now settled, gave rise to so much alteration and dispute. Certainly that man, with all the labour and learning of years, who could so accurately imitate the style and spirit, and language of Chaucer, as make the world believe a poem of his own, was the production of that poet, would be considered as no ordinary being. But what poet, ancient or modern, could produce an *octavo volume*, in which after a long and laborious examination of several years, has not enabled the oldest heads to detect more than six or eight casual and accidental imitations of other writers. Those that are admitted to be the greatest poets, have, in a much less compass, been found guilty of frequent and palpable imitations. It was this perfect accuracy in the style and language of the period in which the poems were supposed to have been written, that created the inquiries and doubts about their authenticity which so much agitated the literary world. The extraordinary merit of these poems has been admitted by all who have read them; but in the prose and poetical compositions, avowedly his own, he manifests the same sublimity of genius, and the same evidence of extraordinary intellect, that every thing about this boy was surprising. He had acquired, before he was 15, by his own efforts, a knowledge of drawing, architecture, heraldry, music, astronomy, surgery, &c. and in every thing evinced a maturity and power of mind that must place him above all those instances of premature talents

that have been recorded by Kliferus and Baillet. The description which has been given of his person corresponds with that of his mind. It possessed an uncommon degree of manliness and dignity; and the evidences of youth seemed to give way before that which inspired respect, elicited admiration, and exalted him almost above his species. Dr. Gregory states that his most remarkable feature was his eyes, which, though gray, were singularly piercing; and when warmed in argument, sparkled with fire; and that of these, one was more remarkable than the other. We shall conclude this brief sketch by some judicious and elegant observations by Lord Oxford, on the general character of Chatterton’s works. “His life,” he observes, “should be compared with the powers of his mind, the perfection of his poetry, his knowledge of the world, which though, in some respects erroneous, spoke quick intuition; his humour, his vein of satire, and, above all, the amazing number of books he must have looked into, though chained down to a laborious and almost incessant service, and confined to Bristol, except, at most, for the last 5 months of his life; the rapidity with which he seized all the topics of conversation then in vogue, whether of politics, literature or fashion, and when added to all this mass of reflection, it is remembered that his youthful passions were indulged to excess, faith in such a prodigy may be well suspended and we should look for some secret agent behind the curtain, if it were not as difficult to believe that any man possessed such a vein of genuine poetry would have submitted to lie concealed while he actuated a puppet, or would have stooped to prostitute his muse to so many unworthy functions. But nothing in Chatterton can be separated from Chatterton. His noblest flights, his sweetest strains, his grossest ribaldry, and most common place imitations of the productions of Magazines, were all the effervescences of the same ungovernable impulse, which, camelion like, imbibed the colours of all it looked on. It was Ossian, or a Saxon Monk, or Gray, or Smollet, or Junius, and if it failed most in what it most affected to be, a poet of the 15th century, it was because it could not imitate what had not existed.”

The legislature of New Hampshire have appointed a committee to consider the expediency of establishing a public literary institution, in that state. The following gentlemen compose the committee—Wm. Allen, R. Vose, G. B. Upham, N. Parker, S. Moody, W. Pickering, J. Darling, R. H. Ayer, T. Whipple, jun. and J. P. Hale.

\* Sir Herbert Croft,

## THE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.

We know no foreigner to whom the United States are under more obligations than the Marquis de la Fayette, nor do we know any whose departure from our shores was more regretted or who left behind him more grateful and attached friends. His zeal in our public service and his private virtues alike entitle him to this high consideration. Of such a man the people of the United States will always be gratified to hear, when they can hear that he is steadfast to the principles of the revolution. Our readers will bear in mind that the following is from an *English* publication, that hatred of the *French* is *patriotism* in England, and that there neither democratic principle nor democratic men, can expect "equal and exact justice." With these drawbacks the following article will be read with pleasure.

*From the London Monthly Magazine.*

M. DE LA FAYETTE, having from his youth fought for the American cause, was very early in life penetrated with the principles of liberty, which form the basis of the government of the United States. If he committed errors relative to the French revolution, they arose entirely from his admiration of the American institutions, and for the hero Washington—who guided the steps of his nation in the path of independence.

M. de la Fayette, young, rich, noble, beloved by his country, quitted all these advantages at the age of nineteen, to serve, beyond the seas, this cause of liberty, the love of which decided the character of his whole life. Had he been so happy as to have been born in America his conduct would have been that of Washington,—the same disinterestedness, the same enthusiasm, the same perseverance in their opinions—and they were alike equally distinguished as warm friends of humanity and benevolence.

Had General Washington been placed in the situation of the Marquis de la Fayette, chief of the National Guard of Paris, he very probably would not have been able to triumph over circumstances; but would have failed in the attempt to preserve his vows of fidelity to his king, at the same time that he wished to establish the liberty of the nation.

It must, however, be acknowledged, that M. de la Fayette is a determined republican; yet none of the vanities of his class ever entered his head; power, the effect of which is so great in France, had not the least ascendancy over him; the desire of pleasing in the drawing room did not at all modify the expression of his sentiments; and he sacrificed his fortune to his opinions with the most generous indifference.

In the prison of Olmutz, as at the moment when his credit stood highest, he remained equally unshaken in his principles. He is a man whose manner of seeing and acting has always been direct and consistent. Whoever attentively observed him, might previously calculate with certainty upon what he would do under all circumstances. His political tenets are similar to those of the United States; and his face is more English than French.

The hatred of which M. de la Fayette is the ob-

ject, has failed to sour his character, and his mildness of disposition is undisturbed; but it is equally true, that nothing has been able to change, or in the slightest degree vary his opinions; and his confidence that liberty will be triumphant, is as great as that of a pious man in the life to come. These sentiments, so different, so contrary to the selfish calculations of the major part of those men who have played any part in France, may justly appear to some persons worthy of praise and commendation; it is so silly, they say, to prefer one's country, and not to change one's party, when his party is beaten; in short to consider the human race, not like a pack of cards, that we are obliged to turn to our advantage, but as the sacred object of an absolute devotion. Nevertheless, if we thus incur the reproach of silliness, may our men of genius soon merit it.

It is a very singular circumstance, that such a character as that of M. la Fayette should have manifested itself in the person of one of the first gentlemen in France; but we can neither accuse nor judge him impartially without knowing him, and seeing his conduct in the light I have here painted it. It will then be easy to comprehend the various contrasts that arose out of his situation, and his manner of acting. Supporting the more from duty than inclination, he involuntarily drew nearer those principles of democracy which he was obliged to oppose; and it was possible to perceive him lean towards the friends of the republic, though his reason and good sense forbade him to wish their system admitted in France.

Since the departure of M. la Fayette for America, which is now 40 years, it is not possible to mention one action, or one word, that has not kept steadily in the same line without his conduct ever having been influenced by the least personal interest. Success would have relieved this manner of existence; but it demands all the attention of the historian, notwithstanding the circumstances, and even faults, which serve the enemy as weapons.

Such is the portrait given by Madame de Staél of M. de la Fayette, one of the most modest and unassuming, as well as most celebrated of men. We hope, in another number, to give an account of the same person by Lady Morgan. It will be interesting to oppose the judgment of these two celebrated women to the absurd stories and miserable calumnies of the general's enemies. It was not sufficient for them to attack his reputation, they must also find fault with his constitution in a physical sense. It is well known that Gen. la Fayette is about 60 years old; that he enjoys a perfect state of health; that his *gaiety and tranquility are unexampled*; that all his pleasures are centered in a domestic life, and that his only passion is to see consolidated the constitutional liberty of his country—He is said to be eighty years of age; overwhelmed with infirmities; afflicted with a deafness that prevents his understanding any conversation without the assistance of a trumpet; his disposition gloomy and morose; and to complete the picture, he is devoured by ambition. It is only just that the public should be informed of these little *ruses de guerre*, which will doubtless be renewed each time it becomes a question of adding General la Fayette to the legislative body. It is very natural, that a man of his character and disposition, who has always been constant in his principles and his disinterestedness, should displease those persons whom we have so often seen opposed to themselves in their opinions, but always faithful to their principles of arbitrary sway.

## FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship Franklin, dated at Palermo, May 7, to the Editor of the Boston Gazette.

"The operations of our squadron consist principally, in visiting the ports of Sicily, and the neighbouring States of Italy, and keeping the ships in the most perfect order. Now and then one of the vessels visits the coast of Barbary, and the rock of Gibraltar, for intelligence. We have now in company the Guerriere and Erie. The Spark sailed a few days since for Tunis. I am tired of Palermo, and rejoice that we leave here in a day or two for Naples. Having lately had a taste of the pleasures and splendor of that delightful capital, I feel on the tiptoe of youthful expectancy again to renew them. You may possibly doubt what those pleasures are—rational (and I was almost about to say, something of sublimity) I assure you. We spent the 20th of April only in the capital of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, arriving on Saturday evening, and sailing on Sunday night. In company with four officers of the ship, I paid a visit to Pompeia and Herculaneum; and derived that pleasure and interest which the scene was calculated to inspire; in a mind, not totally unacquainted with the history of their foundation. Instead of giving you an accurate description of the destruction and resuscitation, in part, of these once splendid cities, I shall rather express my feelings on beholding temples, palaces, and other buildings of art, emerging to light from the ruin and darkness, in which they have been concealed for twenty centuries.—The destruction of Gantorrah was not more dreadful, or complete than that of unhappy Pompeia.—The first shower of pomicie, vomited by Vesuvius, now forms a stratum of five or six feet above the level of the streets.—To this succeeded the shower of cinders, which effectually crushed and covered every building, and left not a trace or vestige of the city above ground; the shower of ashes is from fifteen to twenty feet more; you will therefore comprehend at once the vastness of the labour to effect the removal of such a mass of matter, covering a town three miles in circumference. Yet, this is contemplated, and whole streets have been opened from one extremity of the walk to the other. Six temples are laid open to the eye of the curious; a vast amphitheatre, theatre, and forum; many are the beautiful statues and vases daily collected from this mine of antiquities. It is to be regretted they do not remain where found, but are conveyed to the museum at Naples. Although the substance that covers Pompeia is light, yet the quality is such that a century will not suffice for its removal. Herculaneum was destroyed at the same time—but if possible, in a more

dreadful manner; a torrent of liquid fire rushed suddenly from the mountain, and buried it one hundred feet below its surface. This volcanic matter is equally hard with granite; the excavations are of course exceedingly limited, and have never been pursued in any other direction, than where the wall was first sunk, that discovered the city. Such was the good fortune however, which directed the discoverers, that they fell immediately on the theatre; rich in statues and monuments of art.

"We returned to Naples, in the evening, and where the splendid theatre of San Carlo next awakened our astonishment with its enchantments and wonders. The piece was a pantomime dance, called Orlando Furioso from Ariosto. Had I tracked my imagination, I could not have fancied any thing so superbly elegant. The delight of myself and my friends was unbounded. To cap the climate of rare and astonishing sights, the ever terrible Vesuvius with the night, commenced throwing out a torrent of lava, reaching half way down its side; the largest eruption that has taken place for several years. We got on board at one o'clock, at night; when the ship immediately weighed, and stood out of the Bay by the light of nature's light-house, steaming from that mountain, "whose eternal fires, forever glow."

## ASTRONOMY.

SOLAR SPOTS. Spots on the Sun have this year appeared frequent. We have witnessed them for more than a month past, and some of them seemed exceedingly large. Four were distinctly viewed on the 28th May. They continued for number of days successive, and then disappeared. On the 11th June one larger than any before seen appeared conspicuous on the centre of the sun's disk, and seemed to render its rays feeble and obscure, nor unlike those occasioned by a partial eclipse. On the 13th it disappeared. The day was cold and windy; thermometer standing at 67. On the succeeding day two others entered upon the eastern and advanced towards western limb, until the 19th, when three of less magnitude appeared; thermometer rising to 57.—From these observations it would seem that the weather is effected, if at all, by the situation, rather than the number of spots; and that one large spot on the centre of the sun's disk, has more influence in producing cold than various smaller ones scattered upon its surface. Notwithstanding, however, the number which has been this year, the season is unusually fine; and never, perhaps, did the smiles of Heaven seem more gracious, or the beauties of nature "bloom more lavishly," than at the present moment.

**THE COMET.** The following observations were made on the Comet, at Portland, July 2d, 1819. It was discovered at 9 p. m. bearing N. N. W. at an altitude of about 14 degrees.

July 3d, at 9 P. M.—Observed its distance from Dubne to be

From Pole, or North Star,	46	20
" Arcturus	89	20
" 4th, at 9 P. M.—From Dubne,	37	18
" North Star	41	56
" Arcturus	87	30

Its altitude at 9h 6m. P. M. 5 30

" 5th, at 2h. 15m. morn.—From

Pleiades, or 7 Star 45 40

" Pole Star 44 20

" Dubne 37 10

" Capella 19 50

Length of tail extended 4 20

On the evening of the 5th, at 9h.

12m. from Dubne 35 40

" Pole Star 43 40

" Arcturus 36 20

" 6th, at 9 P. M.—From Dubne 34 40

" North Star 42 35

" Arcturus 85 20

It was cloudy on the evening of the 7th, 8th and 9th. No observations were made. The Comet is receding from us in a direction nearly for the neck of the great Bear, (or pointers.) It travels through a space in the Heavens equal to about one and third of a degree in 24 hours.

At 9 P. M. on the 4th, its Declination was 46d. North, and light ascension, 102.

#### EAST INDIES.

#### NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.—*Masonic Ceremonies.*

**CALCUTTA**, Feb. 14.—The corner stone of the new Custom House, was laid with Masonic order, on the 12th of Feb. 1819. The following is extracted from an account of the ceremonies :

The Deputy Provincial Grand Master proceeded with the Provincial Grand Chaplain to the east side of the stone, where the Provincial Grand Chaplain delivered, in an impressive manner, the following prayer :

" O! Thou Omnipotent, Omnipresent, Inprehensible, Eternal Being! Supreme Architect of all Worlds! vouchsafe to prosper this our present undertaking. And, forasmuch as all our national as well as individual prosperity is under thy Almighty guidance, we humbly beseech thee, thou great Dispenser of all Good! to shower down thy blessings upon us, upon the natives of this country, upon all

strangers and sojourners in this city. And of thy most gracious favor, grant unto us, now assembled, thy all powerful protection in furthering us with thy continual help, to establish, strengthen, and preserve this edifice, upon the best and surest foundation of liberality, equity, and concord; so that it may be built upon a rock, and remain to future ages the happy resort of commercial intercourse and good faith; the grand emporium of our eastern trade; a standing landmark of our country's fame."

The phials containing the coins were then placed in the niches. The contents of these were as follows :

*Gold Coins.*—1 old Indian mohur—1 half mohur—1 quarter mohur—new Indian mohur—1 Spanish doubloon, 1816—1 Portuguese moindre—1 English guinea—2 half guineas, 1802—1 half guinea, 1804—2 seven shilling pieces—1 new sovereign, 1818—1 Madras pagado—2 Batavia mohurs.

*Silver Coins.*—5 Spanish dollars—1 Austrian dollar—1 Constantinople dollar—2 Madras rupees—5 Benares half rupees—2 Bengal quarter rupees—3 English shillings—19 various Indian current coins.

*Copper Coins.*—1 English Penny—1 Half penny—20 Indian pice—34 various Indian current coins.

The Deputy Provincial Grand Master now read the inscription, which was as follows :

" In the 59th year of the reign of the most gracious sovereign George III, and under the auspices of the most noble the marquis of Hastings, K. G. governor-general and commander in chief of India, who in his wise and enlightened government of this great empire, regarding the welfare and prosperity of its commerce, (increased and extended by the blessings of general peace with Europe, and the opening of a free intercourse with this country) and considering the present inefficient state of this Harbor, sanctions the construction of commodious warehouses, to secure ample accommodations to trade. The hon. Charles Robert Lindsay, Provincial Grand Master of Bengal, at the solicitation of Sir Charles D'Oyly, Baronet, collector of customs, laid the foundation stone of this Custom House, a structure commensurate with the enlarged requisitions of the port of Calcutta, calculated to afford to the numerous vessels arriving from every part of the globe, protection and security to their cargoes, ease and facility to mercantile transactions, and prosperity to the British Government of India, on the 12th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1819, and of the Era of Masonry 3823, Geo. Lindsay, Lieut. of Bengal Engineers, being Architect.

May the undertaking prosper by the blessing of Almighty God!"

## AMERICAN LITERATURE.

From the New-England Galaxy.

"Why should the Americans write books, when a six week's passage brings them, in their own tongue, our sense, science, and genius, in bales and hogsheads?" *Edinburgh Review.*

And why, let us ask, should we manufacture boots and buttons, when a six weeks' passage will bring us from Liverpool and Birmingham, the same articles at a cheaper rate? This way of managing an argument has lately become very fashionable. "Why," said the honorable Mr. Austin at the town meeting the other day, "why should we pay a school master for teaching our children Latin? All Latin works that are worth reading, are translated, and we can read them, much cheaper, in our own language." There is no notwithstanding the force of this reasoning, unless indeed, a man "has a soul above buttons," which is more than some of its advocates seem to possess.

That vulgar and unworthy prejudices should exist among the lower classes in Great Britain against a nation which has beaten their armies on land and their navies on the ocean, is not surprising. Neither is it wonderful that British mechanics and manufacturers should view with a certain degree of jealousy the mechanics and manufacturers of another nation, who are already formidable rivals in the fabrications of various articles of merchandize and profit. Rivalries and emulations of this sort, especially amongst those who have been taught from their cradles to look upon their own country as the seat of all that is learned, and ingenious, and wise, to the exclusion of the claims of all other nations, may perhaps naturally engender a contempt for the attainments of those whom they imagine as inferiors. This narrow-mindedness among coblers, milliners, and journeymen tailors, can hardly excite any other sensation than a transient touch of pity for their ignorance and weakness; but when it discovers itself among the better sort, those whom reflections should have rendered superior to feelings of envy, and from whose bosoms learning should have expelled the philistine prejudices of party, one is moved to the indulgence of emotion a little less passive.

If the sentence above quoted, had been uttered by some one of the numerous young men who come to the United States as agent for a manufacturer of Liverpool crockery ware, Sheffield lamps and candlesticks, or Birmingham jackknives and buttons, it might have passed unnoticed, as a mere ebullition of that vanity and self conceit in which some of these gentlemen abound so plentifully, that no fears have been entertained of their becoming bank-

rupts in folly and egotism. But when we find it in one of the most popular reviews of Great Britain, published in one of the most learned and polished cities of the kingdom, and by men who are bending under the weight of their literary and scientific laurels, he must be possessed of an uncommon share of meekness and an overwhelming consciousness of his own imbecility, who cannot feel that the reproach is unmerited. We shall never envy the extent of that man's philosophy, nor the equanimity of the elements which compose his mental temperament, who can read such libels and feel no glow of resentment. Yet there are men among us, whose national pride experiences no mortification, and the nerves and fibres of whose patriotism are so calm and insensible as not even to suffer a temporary spasm.

It is no reproach to the people of the United States that they have not yet surpassed in science, literature, and the fine arts, the country from which they originated. They are citizens of an empire which is, as it were, but of yesterday. They are not born the property of a hereditary landlord, forming a portion of his live stock, but are owners of the soil on which they live. In respect to natural rights and privileges they are all equal, all eligible to the highest office of honor their country can bestow. Independence is the great and common objects of pursuit; and until we have men with incomes large enough to patronise the professors of the fine arts by a purchase of their productions independence will continue to be pursued in the most direct and easy paths.

The grand distinction between an American and Englishman does not consist so much in capacity as in motive or disposition. The former would blush to receive a pension for a poem or a dedication, which the latter would endure years of labour to obtain. One will ransack the cabinet of Apollo for gems, and search every bower on Parnassus for flowers to decorate the name of his titled patron: the other, acknowledging no natural superior, and seeking no honor but such as his countrymen collectively are willing to bestow, disdains "to bend or bow before created man." In Europe,

"The patron smiles—*the flatterers* burst with mirth;  
He weeps, they drop, the saddest souls on earth;  
He calls for fire—they court the mantle's heat;  
*Tis warm, he cries—and they dissolve in sweat;  
Then with a glance the rising passion trace,  
And mould their own to suit their patron's face,  
At deeds of shame their hands admiring raise,  
And mad debauchery's worst excesses praise."*

In America, a competency is sought by honorable labor: every one delights to sit at his own table, to sleep in his own house, to till

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with his own hands the spot which he has purchased with his own industry, and thinks,

“ In any corner he can get,  
To call one lizard *his* is something yet.”

This passion for independence, or “ spirit of monopoly,” as some choose to call it, unquestionably retarded the progress of the fine arts, and has blasted in the bed many an embryo flower of genius; for who will starve upon *anticipations* of profit and fame, when he can satisfy his wants by labors that are *immediately remunerated*?

But are there indeed no men of learning and science, and genius in the United States? Have we no statesmen nor counsellors that do honor to their country? Then let us strew the ashes of oblivion upon the names of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, the Adams's, Jay, Otis, and a long catalogue of others of whom we have been accustomed to boast. Franklin we are graciously permitted by the Edinburgh Review to remember, for, “ half a century to come.” Let us drive away from our recollections all “ fond records” of Parsons and Dexter, and send Story and Otis and Webster back to the office of a county lawyer to read books of forms. Why should we listen to the eloquence of Randolph and King, of Wirt and Pinckney, and Harper, when we can import by the “ hogshad” the speeches of Phillips and Lord Castlereagh? It is stupidly foolish to pay any deference to the talents of Rush, or Dorsey, or Warren, when a six weeks' passage will bring us “ in bales” the “ sense” of all the quacks who have ever been bug killers to her gracious majesty the queen, or who have invented “ innocent and harmless” soaps and lotions for the nobility and royal family. As to painting, what absurdity it is to be pleased with the works of West and Stuart, of Alston and Sargent, when every mountebank that crosses the Atlantic, brings “ bales and hogheads” of daubed canvass and paper, which he is willing to pass off for the works of the most eminent masters. But the “ paucity of talent” among our countrymen, is in nothing so conspicuous as in the silly attempts to write poetry. Dwight made an effort to produce a poem, on a piece of scripture history, when he was a very young man. But poor fellow! he could not write poetry, because his “ baptismal name was Timothy.” Take warning by this, ye parents, who expect verses from your children, and beware of these *unpoetical* names, for which of the sacred nine will ever deign to inspire a man by the name of Timothy?

But to be serious, must we give up our affection and respect for all the productions of

our countrymen? May we not be permitted, without the imputation of absurdity, still to retain our love for those whom remembrance has consecrated as men of genius, letters and taste? Must we never again read the “ Conquest of Canaan,” nor the “ Columbiad”? Must the lyre of Paine never more be suffered to vibrate on our recollection, and must the “ Airs of Palestine” be hushed in eternal silence, never more to steal upon the senses, with their smooth and varied melody? Can we not have learning, till we have driven from the heart our native land, and broken all the sacred ties which bind us to its thousand charms? Then let us remain forever ignorant and unrefined. If we cannot have feeling, and genius, and taste, without becoming a nation of fiddlers, merry-andrews and dandies, let us be content to drive the plough, and navigate the ocean, to make turnpike roads and construct steam boats; but, for heaven's sake, grant us the liberty of hearing our own poets and orators, of respecting our friends and benefactors, of loving our wives and children—and leave us in undisturbed possession of our honor and patriotism, the sympathies of our natures and the independence of our minds.

#### THE EAGLE.

The beautiful description and character of the American Eagle, given below, is from the pedestrian tour of Estwick Evans, esq.

“ Whilst in the Missouri Territory, and not far from the bank of the river, a bald Eagle, perched upon a tall and blasted oak, attracted my attention. It was in the forenoon, and he viewed the sun with an unblinking eye. Whilst I was admiring the strength of his form, and the majesty of his aspect, a wild Turkey flew from a neighboring tree, and alighted on the ground. The eagle immediately pounced upon his prey; but ere he could effect his object the Turkey was shot, I might, too, have killed the Eagle, but admiration and awe prevented me. I felt he was the emblem and the inspiration of my country; and at that moment, I would not, for ten thousand worlds like ours, have cut a feather of his wing. There is something wonderfully impressive in the nature of this bird; and it is not surprising that the Romans were devoted to it. When quite a lad, I mortally wounded an Eagle, supposing it to be a Hawk. It was a half hour before it died, and during this time my heart was filled with mingled emotions of regret and awe. I felt as though I were witnessing the last moments of some meritorious hero, who had fallen upon the hills of his fame. This noble bird fixed his eyes upon me, and without a single blink supported the pangs of death with all the grandeur of fortitude. I could not endure his aspect. I shrank into my own insignificance, and have ever since been sensible of my inferiority.”

## SOUTH AMERICA.

FROM VENEZUELA AND NEW GRENADA.

*Summary of latest intelligence from Venezuela, received by the brig. *Mary Ann*, from St. Thomas.*

In consequence of the detention of the expedition at Margarita, and of the determination of Bolívar not to hazard a general action with a part of his troops, scarcely any thing but skirmishes took place in the Apure and Aráez, until the season was too far advanced to admit of further operations there.

Meanwhile dispatches received from brigadier general St. André, in Casanare, gave interesting views of events in that quarter. The prospect was flattering, especially after news arrived of M'Gregor's capture of Porte Bello; (they had not yet heard of his supineness and destruction.)

Determined not to be too far anticipated by M'Gregor, or for other reasons, general Bolívar, now formed the design of joining St. André, with his infantry and the principal part of Pacz's cavalry. He has left general Torres to command on the Apure, where a small division of infantry, some cavalry and artillery remain.—Our readers are aware, that from the beginning of June an army cannot operate on the inundated plains, adjacent to that river and branches at their intersection with the Orinoco, and at several other points. They continue impracticable until December or January.

Morillo had divided his army into three divisions; 1 of them, observesgen. Bolívar, remains in San Fernando, and the other was sent against Angostura in Guyana, by the way of Calabozo. This corps had marched as far as the village of Pao, which they burnt on the 14th of June, and continued their march towards San Diego, where general Marino and Siedeno were encamped. On the 17th the Congress were extremely alarmed, debated with closed doors, and had issued several orders to the military, when a courier brought the glad tidings on the morning of the 18th, that the royalist division under Aranza had been totally defeated by the independent forces just mentioned (Marino and Siedeno) after an obstinate well fought battle. Upwards of 1000 were killed, and some prisoners, &c. fell into the hands of the victors. This victory saved the province of Guyana.

On the arrival of general Urdaneta at Margarita, gen Arismendi (the governor of the island) would not support him heartily in fitting out the expedition, but even plotted against him, endeavouring to withhold volunteers from his standard—he (A.) being piqued at not having the chief command. At the same time, Jolly and others had spread discontent through the squadron, and occasioned much delay. This difference was compromised, and Jolly was to remain the second rank under admiral Brion. Arismendi and his particular adherents to the number of 16, had been taken and sent to Angostura to be tried by a council of war.

If Urdaneta debarks his army on the coast, and if general Marino and Bermúdez, who is before Cumaná, should co-operate with him, they may enter Caracas, and liberate Venezuela at a single blow. Without prompt and cheerful co-operation they can not succeed. Indeed, orders had been dispatched to Urdaneta to return to Angostura with his forces—*A thing absolutely impracticable, at this season, in his circumstances.* Things appear in an *odd situation*: the sudden march of Bolívar for New Grenada, and the want of arrangement for a general combined movement, with respect to others, would seem to create perplexity, and put much at hazard:

—*for they are positively forbidden ('tis said) to undertake the march to the capital—as they style Caracas.* Let us hope for the best. If the patriots are as pious or grateful as they ought to be, under such disjointed measures, they will give special trials, that fate has assigned them only Spaniards, degenerate Spaniards for enemies! General Bolívar is expected to return to Venezuela by the month of December, after having liberated Santa-Fe. He will bring with him 10,000 infantry, if necessary, and then enter Caracas. There is certainly the strongest probability that he will have complete success in New Grenada; as some important advantages have been gained already, and Santander has an army of 2500 men in Casanare, and arms and ammunition to supply the Patriots who join his standard. It is said there was much disaffection among the royalist forces in that quarter, many of whom deserted to the independents.

Many persons at Angostura admired this movement of Bolívar as a *chef d'œuvre* of military policy and enterprise, from which the happiest fruits are to be gathered.

We learn with deep regret the death of Dr. Manuel Padilla, a member of the Congress of Venezuela. He died on the 8th of May, after a fever of three days duration, of an areurism of the aorta. This distinguished, worthy man, was a zealous friend of freedom, and one of the few who understood something of the principles of civil liberty. He was a native of Barinas, but had graduated in the university of Santa-Fe, as Doctor of the Civil Law, &c.—he possessed much physical knowledge, was a thorough chemist and a physician—and in his visits to North America, Paris, and London, had greatly increased his stock of information. He is the author of the *Outline of the Revolution*, published in London and republished in New York. Since his return, he had been chosen a deputy in the Congress from Margarita, and was appointed secretary of state and of the treasury. When we recollect, that half a dozen of firm, intelligent patriots might have saved Venezuela in the most critical times from all the evils of dictatorship, by strenuously maintaining the representative system, we feel inexpressible concern at the loss of a *Palaci*, whilst the constituent congress were engag'd in framing a constitution of civil government.

Possibly his death is a principal cause of the absurd or wicked resolution of a majority of that congress to sanction the provision of a senate for life. It was but a short time previous that a decided majority was against it. Messrs. Zea, Mendez, Briceno and Penáver had vindicated a hereditary senate, as well as the duration of the senatorial office for life; Messrs. Alzara and Marcano opposed it—the former protesting against the admission of a senate for life. Was Roscio absent? or, could he be silent on the occasion?

As the congress of Venezuela scarcely represent 50,000 souls, though its formation is justifiable from necessity, we trust, it will not urge the adoption of a principle so fatal to freedom—and we would fondly hope, that a majority will yet defeat the aristocratic plans of accumulating property and power hereditary in a few persons.

The importance of Venezuela and New Grenada must be so great, if they become and remain united, that one cannot behold this pernicious measure, recommended as it is, without grief and disappointment. A fortunate turn of political events may frustrate the scheme of a perpetual senate, and rescue that fine country from a *perpetual curse*. People

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who have struggled so long and suffered so much, deserve more than a bare exchange of one species of tyranny for another.

P. S. Letters of late date received by this same conveyance inform us, that the port of *St. Juan de Gringo*, in Margarita, was blockaded by a Spanish squadron, and that the expedition (former accounts notwithstanding) had not sailed. If the blockading squadron be superior to Biron's, as is probable, the enterprise meditated on the part of the independents may be frustrated. *Baltimore American.*

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman, dated

ST. THOMAS, July 3, 1819.

"I hasten to apprise you that we have this day received information from Angostura, of an action fought on the 12th ultimo, at Curiara, by division of the Spanish army under the command of General Arana, and a division of the Patriots led by Marino, in which the royalists were totally defeated, with a loss of from 1000 to 1100 men, all their camp equipment, &c. The patriots, I regret to add, suffered severely, having lost 400 men."

Extract of a letter dated Port-au-Prince, 12th June, 1819.

"Sir Gregor M'Gregor est ici de retour de Porto Bello—il s'en est sauve à la nage et en chemise. On suppose que tout son monde aura été massacré par les Royalistes."

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

##### FRANCE.

Some singular travellers, recently arrived at Bordeaux, excite great curiosity. The principal one is Cornelius Taycaonta, chief of the Oneida nation to the west of New York; his suite is composed of seven persons, three of which are women. It appears that a strong desire to visit Europe, and particularly France, has made him abandon the United States, where he received a small pension from the American government. We may, however, presume, that he will find in public curiosity a manner of exercising hospitality, less simple, but more abundant, than that which is practised in the forests of the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Delaware. These savages were to exhibit themselves publicly, the 8th of this month, in the saloon of the Atheneum of Bordeaux.

France at this moment possesses 246 ships of war, among which are 48 line of battle ships, and 29 frigates—eleven of the first and four of the last description are now constructing.

A panorama of Jerusalem, by Prevot, is now attracting a crowd of curious visitors at Paris.

A letter from Paris of 27th May, published

in an English paper, says, "The royal bounty has not been invoked in vain. The king, free to follow the dictates of his heart, since the rights of his throne are respected, has commanded the minister of the interior to present to him the report, upon which he had recently put off his decision. His majesty then authorised the recall of new exiles, upon the list of the 38."

The list of the 38, is now reduced to 25, who will come in successively, provided they ask permission in respectful terms, and be not of the number of the regicides.

The return of gen. Grouchy and the duke of Bassano, is deferred—notwithstanding the solicitations of the duke D'Angouleme in their favor.

##### GERMANY.

A private letter from Frankfort, of 26th May, says, "Among the important objects which have arrested my attention, I have not lost sight, as you may well suppose, of the movements of the public feeling, which are manifested in Germany. To judge of these movements by the quietude they cause government, one would believe himself, at the very moment preceding a great revolution, that he saw conspirators in all classes of the community, and seditious persons in all the public places.

The police was never more active, more dark and mysterious. Even to the cut of the hair and fashion of the coat, all suspected.—The immense number of young men who in the German universities, have united themselves in the Teutonic Association, are the objects of peculiar watchfulness. It would be impossible, however, upon the whole surface of Germany, to cite a single fact which has borne the character of sedition—or a single word which might be considered as a provocation to revolt. All the desires of the German people have till this day been expressed in respectful petitions and representations.

We cannot however dissemble, that the anxiety of government is, to a certain point, well founded. Discontent is almost general, and it is besides augmented by the entire stagnation of commerce and the progressive decline of German industry. The enormous burdens which result from immense armies, maintained in complete peace, a prohibitory system, to which each state has recourse, to augment its own resources, and which tends to destroy all commerce, since, to enter Germany alone, you must pass the custom-houses of 38 confederated states; such are the principal causes of the afflictive picture which these countries present.

[The Teutonic Association has for its object

the political union of Germany, by the concentration of patriotic ideas and sentiments.]

In the *Second Chamber* of Baden, assembly a formal motion has been made, relative to the introduction of the entire liberty of the press in that Duchy.

A general commission is about to be established at Frankfort, charged with certain alterations in the German universities. Each university will send a deputy who will sit in this commission.

Some changes, says a letter from Frankfort, on the form of government, we expect in the different states of Germany. Austria appears impervious in the midst of the general agitation. They wish to maintain the aristocratic institutions in the two kingdoms of Saxony and Hanover. But it is not believed they can succeed.

Germany appears much agitated—in every part the principles of just and free government are canvassed and supported. They are now occupied in the second Bavarian assembly on the important discussion upon the introduction of the trial by jury—the publicity of the courts, as well as civil as criminal jurisdiction—nothing is yet decided. (In some parts of Europe, the courts are not open to the public—the prisoner, the advocates and the judges, are only allowed to enter the room.)

In Hesse Darmstadt, the deputies of the commons assembled to deliberate on grievances, in spite of the prohibition of such assemblies. The government hastened new measures to hinder such meetings.

The inhabitants of Bavaria, on the Rhine, have been storned by the report of the demand of a great German power to take possession of Landau, and garrison it for the future. These rumours, it is thought, will be contradicted.

The second Bavarian chamber have agreed, almost unanimously, to introduce jury trials and to make courts public—they have petitioned the king to propose such a law.

**Extract of letter from the correspondent of the editors of the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal, dated**

"HAMBURG, MAY 18.

"I think the United States will not have much commerce with Hamburg this year.—Last year only 44 American vessels entered this port, total tons 10736. There is nothing that can be sent from the United States to the north of Europe that will have a profit at present.

"By my letters from St. Petersburg, I understand the hon G. W. Campbell, (our minister to the court of Russia,) has lost three children by sickness in 8 days, on or about the 1st of April; this is a mournful dispensation of Providence. Mr. Campbell is a great favorite in Russia. Such men as Mr. Adams, Campbell, and Mr. Pinckney, reflect great honor on our country.

"Every thing in the political world, (as it regards the north of Europe) looks very calm and quiet. The flag of the United States was

never more respected, than at present, thank heaven.

"Coffee and sugar very slack—coffee at 9s per banco, looking down."

SPAIN.

LATE FROM GIBRALTAR. *Boston, July 9.*—Captain Covill, of the brig *Adamant*, who arrived yesterday, left Gibraltar on the 3d of June and informs that Spain had ratified the Treaty with the United States, ceding the Floridas, and providing for certain American Claims—and presumes that the *Hornet* had sailed from Cadiz for New York with the ratification.

A letter from Spain, dated May 15, says: The expedition, consisting of 50,000 troops is expected to sail from Cadiz in the course of a month. Its object is to make a final attempt for the reduction of the rebellion by striking a blow upon every one of the revolted Provinces at once, and thus endeavour to terminate the contest.

"The command is to be given to the Marquis d'Urujo. Anxiety is seen in the countenance of every Spaniard, who wishes for the end of the civil war, while he secretly breathes a prayer for the success of the Patriots."

**The Spanish Expedition**—Captain Coffin, of the brig *Laura Ann*, who arrived yesterday in 40 days from Cadiz, informs, that the sailing of the grand expedition to South America was again deferred until about the 1st of September. On the 13th of May, two ships of the line and three frigates, sailed for Lima. Captain Coffin also states, that the Spanish Treaty was not ratified, so late as the 4th of June, the day on which he sailed. The *Hornet* still remained at Cadiz, waiting for despatches and sailing orders.

PORTUGAL.

#### PORtUGUESE EDICT.

Being presented to his majesty the clamours of the owners and tenants of tillage lands, against the extraordinary and unlimited importation of foreign grain, preventing the sale of the national, tending to the ruin of their agriculture, the justice of these complaints being verified by a representation from the Royal Junta of Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures and Navigation, and Memorial from the Junta of Marsh Land, and from various Districts—his majesty taking all this into consideration, and that without equalizing the price of foreign grain, so that the national may enter into concurrence, the agriculture of these kingdoms will soon be entirely lost, as some lands have been already left this year unsoiled, and some tenants given up their leases—Hereby orders provisionally while the state of the tillage require it, and no counter order be issued, that the foreign Wheat and Indian Corn entering in the Corn market after the publication of this order by Edict, shall pay duty for wheat eighty reis, and for Indian corn one hundred reis per Alguire, instead of twenty reis paid till now: Furthermore, that the excess of these duties be applied in favor of agriculture for roads and bridges to facilitate the transportation of grain, entering into the same chest with the excess of duty on flour appropriated to the same purpose. By order of his majesty, I communicate this to your excellency for execution. Pa-

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lace of Government in Lisbon, the 11th of May, 1812.

*Joao Antonio Salter de Monlouca.*

To Count Peniche.

In conformity to the Royal Orders, this is published by the present Edict, Lisbon, 13th May, 1812.

**ANTONIO MOREIRA DIAS,**

*Administrator of the Corn market.*

#### ITALY.

The Prince of Peace, (Dodoy) who lately died at Rome, was unquestionably the richest subject in Europe. His property has been estimated at one hundred millions of dollars. But these are round numbers. Those however who recollect the extent of his immense flocks of Merino sheep; his numerous establishments; and the almost innumerable offices of profit and honor he sustained for many years, will readily allow his wealth must have been enormous. Yet this man's enjoyments were inferior to most of those who walk the middle way of life. He was continually harassed with care; had innumerable enemies; and was the hourly theme of scandal and reproach. He rose from a very humble origin to the highest offices in Spain; and was banished from it with his old King and beloved Queen: —And be this recorded to his praise, that whether in prosperity or adversity, his fidelity to them was never abated; nor was their confidence in him in the least diminished.

#### SWEDEN.

The works on the fortifications which were to commence in Sweden about the first of May, are going on rapidly. The king, who desires to preserve peace with his neighbors, appears to take the most appropriate measures to assure its duration.

The reports which have been circulated in Europe, that the Emperor of Russia had intimated to Charles XIVth, of Sweden, (better known to newsmongers as marshal Bernadotte, and Prince of Ponte Corvo) that it would add to the repose of Europe, were he to descend from the throne of Sweden and Norway, and accept a kingdom in the Russian empire; have been pronounced, most indignantly, in the Swedish Court Gazette, to be unworthy of notice. Notwithstanding this pronunciation, the report is continued, and the Emperor Alexander is induced by some, and praised by others, for giving the intimation. It is said, on one side, that the measure would be a gross violation of existing treaties, and an instance of *præcava fides* which would soil all the glory which irradiates the throne of the Russians. On the other hand, it is asserted, that Bernadotte is now the only *illegitimate* sovereign in Europe; that he is a French revolutionist, and one of Bonaparte's favourites, and therefore ought to follow the fate of his master and compatriots; that the legitimate king of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus, is still alive, and if, as has been admitted, he is not of himself capable, from insanity, of conducting the affairs of the kingdom, the incapacity does not extend to his son Gustavus, who, according to the rules of royalty, has now arrived at the age of discretion, having nearly completed the 20th year of his age; and whose talents and qualifications to govern are universally admitted: —That in addition to these he is the nephew of the Empress of Russia and one of her foster children; and that as the restoration of the old dynasty to the throne of Sweden, is the only favor she has ever asked of her husband, the Emperor Alexander, will deny her the boon; especially as some of the ablest civilians of Europe,

have declared that this measure would consummate the great work of the sovereigns, and give cement to the foundations of the peace of Europe.

All accounts agree that France is decidedly in favor of Bernadotte's holding the Swedish sceptre; and equally so, that the British Cabinet, as now organized, have always stood his steadfast friends.

It has been also known, that some serious differences have existed between Denmark and Sweden, on the score of the payments due by the latter as indemnification for Norway; but several of the Great Powers of Europe are guarantees of the performance of the treaty; and that conferences of ministers have been held on the subject in London, the amount is pretty large, and the ex-sargeant King is not overstocked with *urgents*.

#### SWITZERLAND.

A little volcano has recently made its appearance on a mountain near Morbio, at a village on the Swiss canton of Tessin. The explosion was preceded by an earthquake. The flames ascend'd to a considerable height above the summit of the mountain, and masses of stones were hurl'd to a great distance — On the following day a large opening was observed in the mountain, from which the flames still issued with a strong smell of sulphur. Great damage was sustained by some houses in the neighborhood, but no lives were lost. The date of this event corresponds with that of the late disasters in Sicily.

#### CANADA.

*The Lumber Trade.* — The quantity of lumber in the port of Quebec, is now greater we understand, than at the same period of any former year, excepting 1811. The tonnage of the vessels are loading with the greatest expedition to make two trips, and to facilitate them in loading, the steam boat Telegraph has been employed in towing the rafts to their respective stations, which save effects with the greatest ease when the tide is in her favor.

#### *Montreal Agricultural Report for June.*

From the commencement to the end of this month, the Farmers have been employed in sowing their late grain, (chiefly oats and buckwheat,) and in planting the remains of their potatoes. Every thing bore a good appearance from the seasonable and refreshing rains, accompanied with the genial warmth, until the 26th ult. when this district was visited by a severe storm of hail, accompanied with a tremendous gale of wind. The chief sufferers have been the pease, early potatoes, maize, corn, and pumpkins. The horse beans have also been much injured, as they were at the time high and in full bloom. It is thought the pease will not be more than half a crop wherever they have been affected with the storm. The potatoes are expected to recover, but being broken down it will make them later. The wheat, which has in general escaped, has a very fine appearance, a part of it is in the ear, and what was sown later has a healthy appearance. The grass crops promise fair, and will be early fit for mowing, some of the turnips are sown, but their fate from the fly is not yet decided.

## WEST INDIES.

An account from Curacao states that the Danes have consented to receive into their ports the vessels of war belonging to the Independents, and have permitted them to sell their cargoes there.

## BRAZILS.

Extracts of letters to the Editor of the Watchman, by the brig Fox, arrived at Philadelphia.

"Rio Janeiro, May 6th, 1819.—At this place all is pomp and shew.—Another princess has come into the world; the christening of which took place on the 3d inst. and has cost the nation some thousands of dollars, which, I think, would have been better applied to the paying of the sailors and soldiers, *many of whom have not received one dollar for eight years!* This is perhaps, one of the most tyrannical, despotic, and corrupt governments under heaven; how long it will last, is difficult to tell; but I would not insure it many years. We never have any news here, unless what we get from English or American papers, which I have not seen of late date."

"Rio de Janeiro, May 23—I am sorry I cannot forward you the latest paper I have seen from Buenos Ayres, which announces Belgrano being at the head of affairs there, and that he has already made an armistice with Artigas, preparatory to peace and union, which I have no doubt has ere this taken place, from which we may calculate upon very important changes; and I have some hopes that they will now go on well—for this, every friend to those people may thank the King of Spain, for his threatened expedition to the River la Plata; these people have not as yet had an enemy to contend with; which is the reason they have been at war among themselves; and I sincerely hope the expedition talked of so much will actually proceed to the river—nothing can do these people greater service."

## FLORIDA.

*Addressed to Mariners passing through the Gulf of Florida.*

Having observed in the course of long experience, that several masters of vessels, who had the misfortune to be cast away on the Martyrs and the coast of Florida, ignorant of the existence of any settlement at Cape Florida, have attempted to proceed to the Northward in their boats, deprived of every assistance; I feel it incumbent upon me to inform such as may hereafter experience a like misfortune, that if they pass to the north side of Key Biscayne, they will find the entrance of Boca Ratones through which they can safely go with their boats, and they will see the houses in front on the main land.

In case of shipwreck to the southward of Boca Ratones, at the distance of two miles therefrom, they will perceive Mangroves thinly scattered, from thence the houses may be seen—and in that situation, on making a signal with fire or otherwise, they will obtain assistance.

If it should happen to the Southward of New River, they may proceed southwardly along the beach, where they will meet, every four miles, with posts, fixed in the ground, on which is an inscription, in English, French and Spanish, informing where wells of fresh water have been purposely dug.

*An island of Cape Florida.*

## HOME AFFAIRS.

A letter received in this city, from captain Downes, of the Macedonian, dated at Valparaiso, 10th March 1819, states that his crew is

in fine health, and that he should shortly proceed to Lima; which we understand is the substance of the information, received by a late arrival at Nantucket.

RALFNG, July 9. The council of state convened in this city on Saturday last, for the purpose of advising the Governor in the appointment of a Judge to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Iredell. All the Members of the Council were present, and they concurred in the appointment of Jos. Wilson, esq. of Meckleburg county: but Mr. Wilson arrived in the city that day, and declined accepting the appointment. A majority of the council being still present, they were again convened by the governor, when they appointed John R. Donnell, esq. of Newbern.

The Raleigh Register informs us, that the Commissioners of Navigation for the State of North Carolina have engaged an Engineer of first rate skill and ability from England to superintend our several contemplated Works, of opening the Rivers, making Canals, &c. and that he is arrived at New York, and daily expected there his name is Fulton.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The following case was determined at the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Columbia.

Christopher Armat,

vs

The Union Bank of Georgetown.

This was a suit brought for the recovery of \$100 from the Union bank. It appeared from the case stated, that a note for \$100, belonging to the plaintiff, was cut in two, and was sent by two mails, for the purpose of being remitted with safety, from Gloucester, in Virginia, to Baltimore. One half of the note was received, and the other half never came to hand. On proof of the facts, the plaintiff applied to the bank for the payment of \$100, and offered to indemnify the bank against any claim that might be founded on the other half of the note, when produced. The bank refused to pay the plaintiff more than fifty dollars; conceiving that they would be liable to pay by custom the other \$50, when the other part of the note was produced. 2 Campb. 211 was cited.

Per Cur: In this case, the note must be considered, by being severed, as destroyed. The half of a bank note is not a negotiable instrument, and could give no title to a bona fide holder, who received it after it was severed, to recover upon it. As it is admitted that the plaintiff was the real owner of the note, when its negotiability ceased, by being cut in two, he is entitled to recover the whole amount from the bank.

Judgment for Plaintiff.

*From the Poughkeepsie Observer, of July 14.*

**Naval Depot.**—The commissioners appointed by government to survey different places for a Naval depot, visited this place on Monday last, with a view to that purpose. The commission consisted of gen. Bernard and col. Totten, of the Engineer corps; captains Warrington and Elliot, of the Navy; and Major Kearney, capt. De Russey, and lieutenants Thompson, Humphreys, & Loring, engineers. Major Kearney & assistants are now engaged in making a survey of the Hudson River, near the mouth of Fallkill creek. We feel confident that no situation north of the Highlands, combines more advantages for a naval depot, than the beautiful and romantic situation where this creek falls into the Hudson.

**NEW YORK,** July 10. Rose Butler, the colored woman, convicted of arson, was executed yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, at Potter's field, in the presence of a numerous concourse of people. She was conveyed to the fatal spot in a carriage, attended by two female members of the Methodist Society, a clergyman and a physician; followed by other carriages filled with commiserating friends. Her ascent to the gallows was firm but tremulous. Mr. Bell, the sheriff, performed his duty in person, in official full dress. His manner was firm and dignified. Just before she reached the gallows, the unfortunate Rose asked for a drink of water, which was handed to her. She has made no disclosure of accomplices, which by her respite, was calculated on. We hope she has repented, and went into eternity in a pardon-asking mood. Her last words were, "I am satisfied as to the justness of my fate—it is all right."

The Legislature of New Hampshire, passed a law at the last session providing that hereafter every person shall be exempted from taxation for the support of the gospel, who lodges with the town clerk a certificate that he differs in religious persuasion from the minister for whose support he is taxed. The law, however, is not intended to affect contracts already existing between ministers and their people.

A committee was appointed in the Senate, to report a vote of thanks of General Jackson for the speedy manner in which he brought the Seminole war to a close. Resolutions approving conduct of general were reported, and were under debate in the Senate, when a message was received from the Governor, adjourning the two houses.

**CHARLESTON,** July 7. The festivities in honor of our great national Anniversary were succeeded on Monday night by a most distressing event, which, together, with an immense

destruction of property, has rendered houseless a number of industrious citizens. About one o'clock a fire was discovered in the front shop of Mr. Brodie, baker, in Meeting street, next door to the corner of Market-street, which soon communicated to the large building on the corner, occupied by Mr. Douglass, grocer, and Mr. Gallaway, innkeeper, and in its progress consumed all the buildings in Market-street to the tenement occupied by Mr. Frean, on King street, and all the buildings on Meeting street up to that occupied by Mr. Pierce—in all about twenty buildings, which were occupied by the following and several other persons. On Meeting-street by Mr. Brodie, baker; Mr. Nevill, cabinet maker; Mr. M'Intosh, do.; Mr. Gros; Mr. Mordecai, gunsmith; Mr. Godfrey, painter; the last by Mrs. Swinton. The corner by Messrs. Galloway and Douglass. On Market street by Mr. Douglass, as a dwelling house; Mr. Ling, coachmaker; Mr. Geie, tinsmith; and the last by Mrs. Sisley.—There is little doubt that the fire was communicated by some daring incendiary, two attempts having been previously made to fire the same premises.

**BROWNSVILLE,** July 12.—*United States Road.*—The whole of the United States' Road unfinished between Uniontown and Washington has been contracted for by Mr. James Kincaid, James Beck, Gabriel Evans, John Kennedy and John Miller; the east side of the Monongahela to be made for 6,900 dollars per mile; and the west side for 7,400 dollars. This will leave, out of the appropriation of 285,000, a balance sufficient to build a bridge over the Monongahela, after the salary of the superintendent and all other expences are paid.

**CINCINNATI, (Ohio) June 22.—The Season.**—We have noticed, with much gratification, numerous accounts from places to the east of the mountains, as well as from several to the west of them, of very flattering prospects of abundant crops. In this part of our state, and in the adjoining parts of Indiana and Kentucky, the appearance of good crops and liberal supplies of fruits, we understand, are quite favorable. The article of hay, however, it is said, owing to the dry weather, will be as plentiful as in some former seasons.

**BUFFALO, June 29.**—We learn that gen. Brown will proceed from Mackina, to inspect the posts of Green Bay and Chicago.

**BUFFALO, July 6.**—The Hon. Morris S. Miller arrived at this village on Friday last. Judge Miller is a Commissioner on the part of government, to treat with the Indians, for the cession of certain lands in this vicinity and at Saganaw Bay, in the Michigan Territory. A council was yesterday held with the Indians, at the Indian village, about 8 miles from this place, on the subject of the lands in this county, but we have not yet learnt the result.—We are sorry to state, however, that, from appearances, there is little or no probability of success.

We regret to learn, that the remnant of the Six Nations of Indians, residing within this state, during the last week, in full council, solemnly resolved not to encourage the introduction of the Christian religion among them. We understand that the debates on the subject were long and violent.

## EDITOR'S CABINET.

*City of Washington, July 17th.*

THE PRESIDENT,

In his journey thro' Kentucky, has been received with every token of respect, highly honorable to to the national feeling and hospitality of the West: his return home, it is said, will be by the way of Albemarle Co. Virginia, (and not through Pittsburg, as reported,) where he will halt at his farm for a few days, and then proceed to Washington.

The ratification of the Spanish treaty not having been received in the U. States, (to borrow a mercantile phrase, "by return of mail,") symptoms of distrust have been manifested in many of our newspapers, and some of our politicians have serious doubts whether it ever will receive the sanction of the Spanish monarch; but if we reflect a moment on the *consequences* that might, in such a case, ensue; that, as her colonial neighbours in America, a rupture would, at this crisis, put at hazard the daily bread of her nobility and furnished soldiery; that the very *sinevus of war* would be cut off from her reach, by the probable separation of Mexico and Cuba from her colonial dominions; the Spanish cabinet will not, *eventually*, be so rash as to refuse its ratification; of two evils they will choose the least, and yield up the Floridas, rather than risk the amputation of more valuable members of her distant possessions: it will in fact be parting with an incubus, that has long oppressed her, both as a political and pecuniary burden, and that now threatens, more than any other, to disturb the repose of her remaining power in this hemisphere; their poverty, but not their will, may consent; otherwise no nation on earth could wring from the hands of the haughty Spaniard one league of her colonial dominions. We shall, probably, not long be in suspense on this head.

Among the projects furnished in the last number of the American Farmer, an agricultural work, published at Baltimore, are two of great novelty, and we doubt not of utility: one is a long essay to shew the uncommon advantage that would result in procuring a breed of the Bactrian Camels from central Asia, for various uses; but particularly for transporting the mail, on distant and mountainous routes, which the winter avers could be performed at the extraordinary rate of 100 miles in 24 hours, and go across the Pacific Ocean and back, in sixty days from Washington. The other is a recommendation to planters, to commence the cultivation of poppies, for the manufacture of opium, which is said to be perfectly practicable, and might form a most lucrative source of wealth, to those who would engage in it. We merely mention these hints from memory, (not having the sheet before us) for the purpose of contributing our best wishes towards a more general attention to matters of national concern, and that men of money and leisure, may be induced to make the experiment.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES, &amp;c.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the U. States, is to take place in November next, for the purpose of making an expose of their affairs. The motive is honorable, and satisfactory to fair dealing.

Our minister at the court of Russia, Mr. G. W. Campbell, in the course of eight days, lost three children, by sickness, in St. Petersburg.

Despatches have been received at the navy department, from the U. S. Frigate Macedonian, Capt. Downs, at Valparaiso: officers and crew in fine health and spirits, and on the eve of sailing for Lima.

The Emperor of Austria, while on a visit at Naples, has expressed a wish to visit the American squadron. Com. Stewart intends to receive his distinguished visitor, with the characteristic hospitality of his country.

COMMUNICATED—J. SEPH. LANCASTER.

"The long summer pilgrimage of this good patriarchal Briton, (says a northern correspondent) lies through the states of New-York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and the District of Maine, where he is lecturing to numerous and enlightened audiences, furnished with the largest religious and other public buildings for their reception."

"The magic of so distinguished a *name and cause*, is here found to be irresistible—in whatsoever point of view, or section of the earth he is contemplated, whether at home or abroad, in royal halls, or hovels of the poor, he is seen revolving a generous auspicious luminary of instruction, with nothing cold, opaque, or selfish about it, low self-interest and beloved self are lost in the march of his all pervading but illrequited philanthropy."

"The evil eye of hungry criticism perhaps revels in his few defective exteriors; but were it capable for a moment of looking into the *arcana* of his *illustrious* deeds and achievements, it might look and be blasted with excess of brightness. For, as the founder of a great system, not to be confined to the age or nation which produced it, because possessing *machinery planted in Heaven and destined to move the earth*, he has done infinitely more than Archimedes did, or oratory can tell of, or scribes chronicle; but posterity, in ranking him with its Howard's and Washington's, shall read, and at one day give utterance to his eloquent, though at present unspeakable story."

"Even the well known wit of his repartees has always been directed and tended to moral good *fearless of any consequences*. A memorable instance of it occurred at Dublin Castle, on his first visit to his Grace, the Duke of Bedford, while viceroy of Ireland. Seated at table, over wine after dinner, by the side of a young beauteous *bare bosomed* Patrician, who thus merrily toasted him, "Well, Friend Lancaster, here's to thy broad brim'd hat!"—(taking his glass, rejoined he) I am not accustomed to such ceremonies, but as thou dost challenge me to return the compliment, "Lady May, here's to thy *absent handkerchief*!" on which she retired covered with blushes and the laugh against her."

# THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

[No. 4.]

CITY OF WASHINGTON, JULY 24, 1819.

[VOL. VII.

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## *To the Patrons of the National Register*

The subscribers respectfully inform their patrons, that they have sold this Establishment to Mr. JONATHAN ELLIOT. This measure has been resorted to in order to ensure its permanency. They have every reason to believe that it will be continued with spirit and ability, and that it will be published with the utmost regularity.

LAWRENCE, WILSON & CO.

Having purchased the Establishment of the National Register from its late proprietors, I beg leave to assure its patrons, and the public in general, that no pains will be spared to render it an interesting and valuable Repository of events both foreign and domestic. In particular, every effort will be made to give to it a character worthy of respect as a faithful documentary record of the times. Its tone will be altogether *national*, and strictly *American*.

Washington, May 15. JONATHAN ELLIOT.

## EDITOR'S CABINET.

*City of Washington, July 24th.*

UNREASONABLE DISTINCTION.—In every section of our country, we hear of banks and individuals suspending "specie payments," or in other words, becoming bankrupt. Although the banks and individuals resemble each other in having *traded too long on fictitious capitals*, it is now attempted to establish between them an *unreasonable distinction*—The individual who fails, claims our regard, and certainly exhibits his integrity by *confessing his inability to pay*, and *surrendering his property for the benefit of his creditors*. The banks, on the contrary, in the very act of failure, boast of their *ability to meet their engagements*, and demand our confidence by proving their dishonesty.

Various Items.—On the final adjustment of the accounts of the Vice President of the U: States, D. D. Tompkins, embracing sundry disbursements made during the late war, whilst governor of the

State of New York, a considerable balance was found in his favor, and has been accordingly paid over.

The present Grand Pacha of Egypt, has commenced a system of internal improvement, in opening the great canal—an example worthy of imitation by more enlightened nations.

The Chevalier de Onis, late minister from the court of Madrid to the U. States, has reached Liverpool on his return home.

M de Neuville, the French minister, has arrived in New-York, preparatory to his embarking for France: he does not return to this country; having been permitted at his own request to remain at home. In the meantime M. Thierry will act as *charge des affaires*, till the appointment of a new minister. This legation has been very popular with the government, and people of this country, and has been ably filled.

News of the ratification of the Spanish treaty has not yet reached this country. It is the general opinion that this delay arises out of an unwillingness of the Spanish monarch to ratify it.

Spanish dollars are now offered at the remarkable low premium of 1-2 to 3-4 per cent—a fact that speaks unequivocally in favor of an abridgement of our paper, and in rigidly adhering to specie, payments.

The six nations of Indians, after a conference with the hon. Mr. S. Miller, of New-York, on behalf of the U. States, have peremptorily refused to cede any part of their lands to the United States. This determination, it is understood, was unlooked for, and a different result was anticipated.

In the north of England, such is the distress of the weavers in their manufactories; that men with families perform sixteen hours labour for an English shilling, or twenty-two cents per day. A printed remonstrance has been circulated in consequence.

Com. Bainbridge of the U.S. navy is now on an excursion of pleasure to the lakes: it is said he will extend his tour into Canada, and pass down the St. Lawrence, touching at Montreal and Quebec, before he returns.

An expedition of adventurers collected on our frontiers, destined against Texas, were, on the 23d of June, entering the western part of that province, on their line of March for St. Antone. Similar enterprises have heretofore so frequently proved abortive that we entertain but little hopes of success from the present.

## LETTERS FROM LOUISIANA.

From a gentleman now in that country, to his friend in the village of Springfield, Massachusetts.

## LETTER III.

My dear sir—The public buildings in the city of New Orleans, with but one or two exceptions, are indeed very poor, and scarcely worth noticing, as you pass them in the street—much less to trouble you with a description of them. Contrasted with the public buildings in Boston or New York, they bear no comparison whatever. The theatre which was nearly destroyed by fire a short time since, is again rebuilding, with considerable additions, and, when finished, will be nearly as large, I should imagine, as the New York theatre. It will be fine, large, spacious building entirely with brick. Adjoining to this is the New-Orleans Hall, or as it is more generally called, the "Orleans Ball Room," which appears but indifferently as you pass it in the street, being built of wood, and but two stories high. The inside of it, however, upon the second story, is all in one large, spacious room, about 90 feet wide, elegantly painted and ornamented; and lighted with about 25 or 30 large, beautiful chandeliers, which make every thing appear to great advantage. It is, however, private property, and owned at present by an American. Here are held what are called the *coude balls*, to which any person of decent appearance can be admitted, as at the theatre, by paying his dollar at the door for a ticket.—Sometimes, on particular occasions, the price is two dollars, which was the case when curiosity, that most expensive and troublesome ingredient of our natures, among many others, directed me thither. It was the evening of *Washington's birth day*—of course, every thing was fitted up in superior style. It was, indeed, very elegant. I was much delighted with it, and, for a few hours, thought I was about to shuffle off this mortal coil, to inhabit a region of fairy land. But notwithstanding all its dazzling splendour of elegance and beauty I left it at ten, and returned to my lodgings.

The city contains no other buildings, either public or private, if we except the town house, hospital, market house, two meeting houses, a convent for nuns 5 banks; 5 printing offices, from each of which is issued daily and thrice a week news papers.

[We omit the sombre description that follows of the vicinity of Orleans: we allow that level countries afford but a limited or heavy landscapes, but then the luxuriant and almost tropical vegetation, must in a great measure compensate to the farmer, if not the eye, for uniform evenness of the prospect, as well to the facility of tillage and irrigation.]

Continuing my description of New Orleans, I now come to that part of the subject which I know will be disagreeable to you, because your feelings and imagination must necessarily be excited and disgusted at the relation of so much vice and dissipation—scenes which you are entirely unacquainted with—and which are always painful to the feelings of virtue. Take a man from New England, who is so emphatically, though rather sarcastically called by the people of the south, the land of "steamy habits," who has been taught from the cradle of his

infancy the sacred obligations imposed upon him by the dictates of morality and virtue, around whose heart and memory are twined a thousand fondly recollect scenes of youth—transport him immediately to the city of New-Orleans, and set him down amidst the polluted haunts of vice and dissipation, which are not only suffered to exist there, but which are in fact countenanced and tolerated by those whose duty it should be to suppress them—and what must be his sensations—he would of course be completely "knocked on the head with astonishment"—incredible as it may appear to you, I was told by a gentleman who has resided there several years, and whose information and correctness could be relied upon, that there are no less than three hundred gambling houses in the city, which are not kept private at all, but are as open and public as noon-day, to every body who chooses to visit them. And what renders the fact more outrageous and disgraceful than any thing else, *these same gambling houses are licensed by the corporation of the city*, to whom they pay an aggregate tax of about 50,000 dollars annually!—here you will see crowds of people, piles of money, faro banks, wheels of fortune, roulette, &c every species of gambling going on every day in the week. What would some of the good people of your village think, who are ready to cry out against a man if he is seen walking the streets on Sunday, were they to see that sacred day thus unhallowedly outraged and abused. And yet in New-Orleans it is thought nothing of, viewed by most people merely as a matter of course. The demoralizing consequences resulting from such a practice, sanctioned and encouraged as it is by the corporation of the city, you can very well appreciate. Cold and wretched indeed must the heart of that man be, who can behold, with indifference, virtue, religion, morality, society, and every thing else calculated to exalt the nature and dignity of man, thus publicly trampled upon and abused. These gambling houses are frequented, more or less, by all classes of people. Some go there entirely out of curiosity, while others go to win money, who perhaps lose every cent they have in the world. The consequence is, they become idle and dissipated, which ultimately ruins and destroys them. But I am not now going to give you a moralizing dissertation upon the practice of gambling, my design was simply to represent to you to what extent it is carried and tolerated in New Orleans. But I must stop here—my candle is leaving, and 12 o'clock is too late an hour to light another. Good night, my dear H——. You will hear from me again in a few days.

## LETTER IV.

*My Dear Sir*—A few days after my arrival at N. Orleans, walking one morning past one of the principal coffee houses in the city, I saw a number of people collected in front of it. Crossing the street, I very soon perceived it was *an auction for the sale of human flesh*. On a little platform, or bench erected for the purpose, stood a poor negro slave, who was wiping off the tears which were trickling down his cheeks, with the back of his hand. Having always lived in that part of our country, where slavery is unknown, I had never seen any thing of the kind before. I need not tell you, therefore, my dear H——, that my feelings were not a little agitated and distressed, as I shrank back with abhorrence, from so disgusting a sight. Is this then, thought I, the boasted land of liberty, which is so often echoed from one end of the United States to

the other? And do we here behold the flesh and blood of a poor unfortunate race of the human family, thus exposed to sale in the public streets?—Set up at auction to the highest bidder? Is such, alas! the cruelty and degeneracy, which poor human nature is liable to fall into? Pursuing this train of reflection for a few moments, my attention was again brought back to witness another of these Africans mounting the platform, the other having been struck off for the sum of 850 dollars. The one which the auctioneer was now about to sell, was an old man about 50 years of age, with something very honest and very interesting in his appearance. On getting up upon the stage, he pulled off his hat and laid it down by the side of him, then looking round upon the people, with an eye of anxiety and solitude, as if to invite their commiseration and compassion. But his silent though impressive appeal to their sensibility, had no effect upon them. So long hockned in the guilty haunts of slavery, they had no feeling for him. Well might this poor sable son of Africa exclaim at such a moment as this—

"Alas! slavery, thou art indeed a bitter cup."

But, in consequence of his advanced age, he bro't something less than the other. He was struck off for 700 dollars! The next was his wife, apparently about 45 years of age, who ascended the platform, and was very soon disposed of, in the same way, though not purchased by the same man; of course, separated probably forever from her husband. This woman was succeeded by two children, who were next introduced by the auctioneer; the one a boy about 9 years old, the other a girl about 7 years old, who, as fortune would have it, like their parents, were separated in the sale. Thus you see husband and wife, parents and children, torn from each other, and every ligament of their social and domestic happiness snatched and destroyed forever by this remnant of barbarism and cruelty, which still lingers in the christian world, which has so long disgraced and which continued to disgrace many of our southern and middle states. The sale of these slaves was continued; but I have particularly related to you the disposition which was made of this little family group, because it brings to your view a striking instance of the misery and unhappiness which is so often produced in countries where slavery is tolerated.

These auctions, for the sale of negroes, are held almost every day in the week, in some public part of the city, and are viewed by the people of this country, with pretty much the same kind of feelings as a New-England farmer would witness the sale of his horses and cattle. I rejoice my dear H——, that I was not born and educated in a country of this sort, to imbibe such absurd and monstrous principles. Another scene, as a consequence of slavery, soon after occurred to me. Taking a walk one day by myself, and winding my way along the bank of the Mississippi river, I found myself before I was aware, that I had walked so far, two or three miles from the city on the road leading to General Jackson's battle ground. Perceiving in a large field a little distance ahead of me, about 30 or 40 negroes at work, I was induced from motives of curiosity, and I believe I may say, with feelings of humanity, to continue my walk still further, in order to witness this little body of slaves at their work. The day was excessively warm. I soon came up with them, however, and seating myself beneath the shade of a little cypress tree, which stood by the side of the road, and which very comfortably pro-

tected me from the parching and burning rays of the sun, I began to reflect upon the scene before me. Here, said I, are 40 human beings, deriving their existence and being, like all the rest of mankind, from the same great Parent of nature; entitled from the same beneficent fountain to an equal participation in certain inalienable rights and privileges, and which we, as men, have no right to take from them, toiling in servitude all their lives long beneath the blows and stripes of a cruel master.

The condition of the savage, who roams the desert with his bow and his tomahawk in his hand is not half so deplorable as these poor slaves; because the Indian can bound over his native hills, and through his native forests, free as the mountain breeze which he inhales—with no miserable chains of servitude rattling at his heels—with no unfeeling petty tyrant at his back, to inflict upon him what punishment he pleases. Not so with the poor debased African. Cut off from every thing dear to his heart, far from his native home—compelled to toil and sweat beneath a burning sun, mingling his sighs with the air which he breathes, and his tears with the earth which he digs and cultivates. Gracious God! do not these victims of slavery and oppression cry aloud to Heaven for some interposing power to wrest them from their unhappy, deplorable condition? While indulging in these kind of reflections, which I suppose the people of this country would denominate treason against them, my attention was suddenly arrested by hearing the cracking of a whip, coming in the direction from where the negroes were at work in the field. Turning that way, I beheld one of the drivers beating a poor fellow most unmercifully. He held in his hand a whip, which he always carried with him, and which is a stick about three feet long, at the end of which is tied a very large heavy leather braided lash, four and a half feet long. The poor negro, not daring to say a word in his defence, groaned out most pitifully at every stroke. Believe me, my dear H——, at such a sight as this I was not a little exasperated. Leaving my seat, I bounded suddenly over the fence, determined to put an end to this scene of cruelty, which the driver observing, stopped his whipping. Coming up to him, I asked him why he had flogged that poor negro so, who at this time was marking his footsteps upon the earth with the blood which was running down his back, and dropping off at his feet.—He replied to me that "the d——d scoundrel had feigned himself sick, for no other purpose but to get rid of work for a few days." The truth was, the negro actually was sick, which I ascertained upon the spot, and which was subsequently proved, for four days after that, as I afterwards ascertained, he had "given up the ghost," leaving all his chains of servitude and misery behind him, and gone to inhabit a far better country, where we presume it makes no difference what "complexion an Indian or an African sun has burnt on the pilgrim." Once more adieu.

#### KINGDOM OF HAITI.

We have been favoured, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, with a Royal Gazette of Hayti of May 23<sup>rd</sup>, from which we have translated an article for the amusement of our readers, as a specimen of the parade with which King Henry receives his friends.

*Translated from the Royal Gazette of Hayti.*

CARE-HENRY, May 25.—On the 4th of May current, His Britannic Majesty's brig Shearwater, captain D. Cox, entered the port of the Capital from

Jamaica, despatched by His Excellency Sir Home Popham, Admiral and commander in chief of His Britannic Majesty's naval forces for the station of Jamaica and its dependencies, to announce his speedy arrival in this city.

As soon as his grace the duke of Marmelade, Governor of the Capital and Monsieur the Baron de Dupuy, Secretary Interpreter to the King for the English language were apprised of this agreeable and flattering news, they hastened to give notice to his Majesty, our well beloved Sovereign, who was absent visiting the lines on the Spanish part of the Island. His Majesty immediately gave his orders to the Governor of the Capital and the Baron de Dupuy, to dispose of every thing so as to be prepared to receive the Admiral with all the regard, and all the distinction due to his character, and to the friendship and respect which we feel for a friendly nation, that has always shown us marks of its good feeling towards us. In consequence Monsieur the Governor and Monsieur the Baron de Dupuy caused suitable preparations to be made at a hotel in the city, to receive the Admiral; and ordered a guard of troops of the line to be constantly on duty waiting his arrival.

His Excellency was expected with impatience for many days, by the people of this capital; for the reputation of Admiral Popham had preceded him in our chime. At length on the 16th, after twelve days of expectation, the feelings of the inhabitants of the capital were at their height, when at one o'clock in the afternoon, his Britannic Majesty's frigate Iphigene of 44 guns, captain H. Parker, followed by the brig of war Beaver, captain King, from Havanna, entered the port, having His Excellency Admiral Sir Home Popham on board the frigate.

A royal salute was fired by the frigate and answered from the battery of the city arsenal.

M. the Baron de Dupuy repaired on board the frigate to compliment in the name of the King, the admiral upon his happy arrival, and to express to him how much his Majesty was flattered and gratified by his visit. M. the Baron de Dupuy invited his Excellency to come on shore, where every thing was prepared and made ready to receive him at the hotel. The admiral landed early the next morning; which being done, he was shown into the carriage of the Governor, which was on the king's wharf to receive him, and repaired with his retinue to the hotel destined for him.

The next day after his arrival his Excellency gave audience to the board of Foreign Commerce. The merchants of the city had the honor to present their respects in a body to him, and to congratulate him upon his happy arrival.

The day following, his grace the Governor of the Capital, accompanied by a numerous staff, the officers of the corps civil and administrative, of the capital, repaired in grand procession to the hotel of his Excellency, to compliment him and felicitate him upon the happiness which we feel, in having amongst us an English Admiral, of so distinguished a character, and so high a reputation, and who has so generously shown himself the friend of Haytians. His Excellency appeared to be extremely flattered by this visit, and expressed his satisfaction to Monsieur the Governor, with much benevolence and cordiality.

His Grace the Duke of Marmelade invited his Excellency to dine with him, together with captain Parker and the other officers of the ships. On this occasion there was a splendid repast at the hotel of the Governor, where gentry the most free and the

greatest cordiality reigned between the English and Haytian officers. Among the patriotic toasts suitable to the occasion, the following were drunk by the guests of the two nations—"The King of Great Britain"—"The King of Hayti, may he complete gloriously what he has commenced wisely."—And "A perpetual union between the Haytians and the English."—After dinner his Excellency retired; and in the evening he honored with his presence the ball which was given by the Governor, on the occasion of his Excellency's arrival.

The following day his Excellency visited the Royal Academy, the National School, and the Magazines for clothes and provisions; and walked in the country with capt. Parker and his officers.

Captain Parker accompanied by the Admiral's surgeon, Dr Mackhamora and other officers of the frigate, visited the Military Hospital of this city, to which Dr Stewart, surgeon to the king and surgeon in chief of the hospitals, repaired at the same time.

On the 21st, at four o'clock in the morning, his Majesty, our very august and well beloved sovereign, entered the city, accompanied by his royal Highness the Prince Royal, returning from his tour. His Majesty immediately announced his arrival to his Excellency, and signified to him that he should be happy to give him an audience in his palace at ten.

The Admiral went at the hour appointed, having captain Parker in his carriage. His excellency was introduced as were the other officers, into the hall of audience by the masters of ceremonies, and presented to the King by M. the Baron de Dupuy—His Majesty received his Excellency and his officers with much friendship, and with the greatest attention. His Majesty and His Royal Highness his well beloved son, remained more than four hours with his Excellency, who appeared to be very well pleased with the particular attention which he received from his Majesty.

The king departed at five o'clock in the afternoon for Sans Souci.

On the morning of the 22d, his Excellency went on board the frigate, which sailed early the next morning. His Excellency carried with him, our good wishes and our regrets that we could not retain him a longer time!

Every kind of refreshment has been sent on board the frigate, by order of his Majesty, with a readiness and pleasure, which furnish unequivocal proof how happy we shall always be to receive the visits of our true and good friends!

It is said, that "in the French Chamber of Deputies, M. de Villevêque lately expressed his wish that Hayti might be restored to its ancient dynasty; and contended, that a naval blockade would awe those 'arrogant chiefs' who were hostile to the measure. The Minister of Marine replied, that the pending negotiations w<sup>t</sup> St. Domingo were of so delicate a character, that they ought to be cautious of interfering with them."

#### From the City of Washington Gazette.

STATE OF VENEZUELA—BY A ROYALIST.

A Spaniard, resident of the city of Caracas, and in the interest of the Royalists, recently arrived in this country, gives the following statement of affairs in the province of Venezuela:

That many of the inhabitants of the interior, in favour of the royalists, have, in consequence of the protracted warfare carried on by the patriots, quitted the interior towns, and repaired to the city of Caracas: that this emigration, in order to get as far as possible out of the reach of the vicissitudes of war, has so far augmented the population of that capital, that it now contains nearly as many inhabitants (about 50,000) as it did prior to the great earthquake which buried in its ruins so many of its citizens, in March, 1812: that whole streets have been re-built; and that the public functionaries of the royalists reside there, as heretofore, for the administration of the government: that a mint is now in operation there, for coining provincial money to defray the expences of the war: that the royal army consists of 2,000 Spanish troops, and 4,000 creole militia: that Gen. Morillo, captain-general of Caracas, is popular both with the army and people; [this is very doubtful] and that he grants many indulgences to the latter, particularly their favourite exhibition of bull-fights, notwithstanding the interference of the clergy who are against it: that, on a late occasion, in order to heighten this diversion, Morillo had the red-coat uniforms, stripped from some British prisoners taken fighting under Bolívar, used instead of cloaks to irritate the bulls, put on the arms of the combatants, who entered the arena. This novelty gave great satisfaction to the populace, who testified their approbation by contemptuously exclaiming against the British partisans for fighting against them. [This diversion brings to our mind, and really equals, the sham defeat of the American fleet in miniature, during the late war on the Serpentine river, in a pleasure garden near Loudon, in the presence of the Prince Regent and his courtiers.]

We also learn that Morillo has promoted several creoles, or natives, to important civil appointments; and that the highest ecclesiastical office is actually filled by a creole priest, who was formerly a member of the republican congress; and that he evinces a strong disposition, to try the policy of conciliating the natives.

The absence of Bolívar who has set out, with the main part of the army, to join the patriots of New Grenada, at St. Fe, will prevent any further military operations this campaign, though it is asserted that Morillo has been always on the alert, performing long and tedious marches, endeavouring to bring the patriots to a general battle, which they have as cautiously avoided.

As to the possession of the plains in the interior, which the patriots speak of, the

royalists pretend they are of no more advantage than so many leagues of sea, being only partially inhabited, and subject to frequent inundations from the Apure and Oronoko.

By the same source we learn that at La Guaira, there exists no apprehension of an attack from the Margarita naval forces; that they feel so secure they have actually turned their attention to *internal improvements*, in reviving an old project to construct a carriage road, to the city of Caracas by the way of Cape Blanco, intended to be more commodious than the present, which presents many obstacles to the traveller, by crossing the summit of a great mountain, but which in fact adds very much to the security of Caracas in case of invasion, by sea.

#### GEOLOGY.

*Extract of a letter, dated Monroe, (formerly Fort Miro, on the Ouachita.) 7th 1819.*

"The physical geography of this point of the Union has, I think, never been well explored, and is but very superficially known. Some years ago, while on a journey to New Orleans, in my boat, I was stopped by head winds about five miles below a place called Prairie des Cotes, 70 or 80 miles, by water, below Monroe. According to my custom, I took a survey of the country about me, and, while walking in a deep gully, among Pine hills, I discovered a great quantity of Sea Shells, some of which had been so hardened by Ipidific juices, that they were actually petrified. Some of the oyster shells were changed into a silex, which would make fire with steel. They all belonged to their analogies, now found in the sea—such as *pettinitæ*, *madreporæ*, &c. I could not, although I searched with great attention, find any of those shells which belonged to another epoch of the earth, such as *ammonitæ*, *gryphitæ*, *belemnitæ*, &c. The shells I found were not disposed in banks, as I have observed them in some of the Appennines in Italy, or in the lower Alps in Switzerland—they were scattered, and promiscuously mixed, generally well preserving their shapes, and easily known. This certainly denotes land belonging to the third age of the earth, and even not far distant: many ages indeed—but, what are ages to the great work of nature? We poor, short lived beings, are obliged to divide time—but nature's giant steps and divisions are such as it will probably be ever impossible for us to calculate. We can see the first epoch in those immense masses of granite which form the highest Alps, and which appear to have been always above the level of the ocean. The second epoch is well

marked by the vast quantities of calcareous stones, in all their varieties, which cover the primitive earth, and even some kinds of granite, which appear to be of secondary formation. The third epoch has put our globe in its actual present position. But, who can say how many ages each epoch contains?"

## LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE.

Translated for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

PARIS, MAY 23.

*Law regulating the publication of Journals.*

ARTICLE 1st.—Every proprietor or editor of a journal, or any periodical work, devoted wholly or in part to news or political subjects, and appearing either on a fixed day, or in numbers and irregularly, but more than once a month, shall be required, 1st. To make a declaration stating the name of at least one proprietor or responsible editor, his place of abode, and the printing office, which must be duly authorized, in with the journal or periodical, work work is printed. 2d. To furnish security, which shall be in the departments of the Seine, of the Seine and Oise, and Seine and Marne, to the amount of 10,000 francs income for a daily paper, and 5,000 francs for journals appearing less frequently. And in the other departments the security for daily papers shall be 2500 francs, in cities of fifty thousand inhabitants and upwards; 1500 in smaller cities, and the half of these sums for papers or periodical works appearing less frequently. The security may be made by placing in the public offices the capital, of the rent at the rate of the market on the day of deposit.

2d.—The responsibility of the authors or editors pointed out in the declaration, shall extend to all the articles inserted in the paper or periodical work, without affecting the responsibility of the authors or compilers of the said articles.

3d.—The security shall be applied to pay the expenses, the damages and fines to which the proprietors or editors may be subjected.—In case of the insufficiency of the security, there shall be a claim on the property of the proprietor editor, declared responsible for the paper or periodical work, and upon the authors and compilers of the condemned articles.

4th.—Condemnation incurred may be discharged, and the security exonerated or completed in fifteen days from the notification of the sentence. Should the fifteen days elapse without the discharge or completion of the security being made, and until this has been done, the paper or periodical work must cease to appear.

5th.—At the time of the publication of eve-

ry sheet or number of the paper or periodical work, a copy, signed by a proprietor or responsible editor, shall be remitted to the prefecture for those of the arrondisements, and for the other cities to the mayoralty. This requisition is neither to retard nor to suspend the departure or distribution of the paper or periodical work.

6th.—Whoever shall publish a paper or periodical work, without complying with the conditions prescribed by the first, fourth and fifth articles of the present law, shall be punished with a imprisonment of from one to six months, and by a fine of from two hundred to twelve hundred francs.

7th.—No editor of a paper or periodical work may give an account of the secret sittings of the Legislature, or of either branch of it, without their authority.

8th.—Every journal shall be bound to insert the official publication which may be addressed to it, relative to this subject, by the government, the day following the day on which the articles are sent; on the single condition of the expense of insertion being paid.

9th.—The proprietors or responsible editors of a paper or periodical work, or the authors or compilers of articles printed in the said paper or work, accused of crimes and offences of publication, shall be prosecuted and tried in the forms and according to the distinction prescribed with regard to all other publications.

10th.—In case of the condemnation, the same punishments will be applied to them.—At all times the fines may be doubled, and in case of repetition of the offence made fourfold without regard to the punishment for repetition of the offence pronounced by the penal code.

11th.—The editors of the paper or periodical work shall be bound to insert in one of the sheets or numbers which shall appear in the course of the month, of the judgment or of the decree given against them, an extract containing the motives and the grounds of the said judgement or decree.

12th.—The breaking of the articles 7th, 8th and 11th of the present law shall be punished by a fine of from 100 to 1000 francs.

13th.—The prosecutions to which the infraction of the 7th, 8th and 11th articles may give occasion, must be commenced within the space of three months from the time of the violation.

NOTE.—This law will probably be sanctioned by the King, inserted the same day in the *Bulletin of Laws*, and will consequently bear the date of May 29th, 1819.

## AFFAIRS OF SWEDEN.

*Letter from Gustavus the fourth ex-king of Sweden.*

We have had the honor of receiving the following communication from his majesty, the late king of Sweden, and we submit it to the public according to his request. It is written in English, and exactly in the form we now present it. The private, and family, circumstances to which it relates, we think it becoming in us to leave without comment. It is well known that the son of Gustavus IV. has refused to make a formal abdication of all his future claims to the hereditary throne of his family. From what specific motives he has acted, we know not; but we think an important light is thrown upon them, in the following document from the pen of the king. We refer, particularly, to the third condition imposed upon the deceased queen of Sweden, when confiding to her care the education of her children.

We shall only further observe, that his majesty has relinquished his former title of count Gottorp, and now styles himself, colonel Gustafsson, which signature is annexed to the following statement.

## THE LETTER.

"Many journals having inserted articles concerning prince Gustavus, son of Gustavus Adolphus the Fourth (Gustafsson) former king of Sweden, it is necessary to explain what has been said respecting this young prince, and the public ought no longer to be ignorant of all the unlawful and unjustifiable transactions of the last three years.

"It is time to make known that secret intrigues were employed to separate the prince from his father, to whom he owes not only the attachment and respect that nature inspires us with for our parents, who had made over to him a great part of the considerable property devolved on him from his mother of blessed memory the defunct queen of Sweden, and the remainder of which he divided among his other children.

"Prince Gustavus's father, who in the year 1812, was separated from the queen, his consort, gave her, as the mother of his children, the most unequivocal proof of his confidence, by trusting to her majesty, not only the education of the princess, but that of prince Gustavus also. However, under three conditions, viz:—1st, that their education should be conformable to the religion in which they were born. 2d, to the rank they hold in the world; and 3d, to the duties they may one day be called upon to fulfil.

"The queen afterwards received a new mark of confidence from her former consort,

by his giving up to her the administration of the above-mentioned inheritance, relinquished in favor of his children, which was paid by the Swedish government, and placed at the disposal of her majesty.

"But from that moment she seemed resolved to act absolutely contrary to the tenor of the conditions prescribed to her, exactly in the same manner as her son, who agreeable to such, was, on his coming of age, (*i. e.* at 17,) to present himself to his father, and concert with him as to his future destiny but refused so doing, at the time, declaring himself incapable; and rejected the importunities of his father, his friend, and benefactor. Instigated by his royal mother, he persisted in disobeying the repeated orders of his sire, alledging as a reason, that he had promised his mother upon his honor, not to leave her until he attained his 2<sup>nd</sup> year. A singular example of a young prince, who, refusing his majority, acts with the disobedience that a son might more readily do if he were of age. It would be revolting and contrary to nature, to charge this once so virtuous and so obedient a son entirely with such an offence; it would be even unjust to say, before it would be evidently proved, that the queen mother of this prince had acted only from herself: yet, it must be known, that she bestowed her confidence, and still more, committed the charge and education of her son, with which she alone was entrusted, into the hands of a Calvinist, of a republican and stranger; who, moreover, possesses no acknowledged title that could distinguish or recommend him in any way for the situation of prince Gustavus's governor.

"Let nobody allege the name of the famous Latharpe on the side of that of the emperor Alexander, to prove a paradox; for Latharpe was but Alexander's teacher, and not his governor. Let no one abuse any more the name of the emperor Alexander, by representing it in family dissensions, as it cannot appear consonant with the dignity that characterises a great sovereign.

"It has been said in Gazettes lately, that the emperor of Russia had appointed prince Gustavus governor of one of his provinces; at another time, that he was going to England, with the emperor's permission, to finish his studies, and to be allowed by him 2000L sterling, for the expences of his removal, which would indicate that the prince had not a sufficiency to provide for it himself.

"Let us, therefore, put a stop to so many weakly grounded novelties, and endeavour at least, to develope the truth, and not believe it possible that the emperor Alexander would carry dissimulation so far as not to give

any advice at all to prince Gustavus's father, of his good intentions towards his son, while he is in painful anxiety for the termination of the same son's disobedience."

The above article is sent to the editor of the Courier with the request that he will insert it in his Journal.

(Signed) G. A. GUSTAFSSON.  
Basle, June 1, 1819.

#### MONEY CONCERNs.

An appeal is made by the Secretary of the Treasury to Bank courtesy, for certain information that must be peculiarly interesting at this period of our financial embarrassment; though not invested with any compulsory powers to compel banking institutions to tender exhibits of their affairs for the gratification of Congress and the nation, yet it is but fair to hope that a ready compliance of the several institutions will enable the intentions of Congress to be thus far fulfilled. It is certainly a humiliating idea, that the general government of the United States should have unwittingly parted, for a time, with so much of its sovereignty, as to entrust the regulation of the circulating medium into the hands of certain associations, who have thereby been all along enabled to add or diminish, just as they thought fit, to the value of our property and our labour. We hope Congress may see the expediency, before it is too late, to regrate these important concerns; as they cannot alienate this power to other hands, without a perversion of common justice. Let the people look to it.

Every embarrassment we now suffer grows out of this neglect: what is money in one State, is useless in another: and in order to transact the simplest concerns in life, it now requires the utmost vigilance to prevent being defrauded. As it is clearly within the power of Congress to apply the remedy, we anxiously wish they speedily may.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*July 2d, 1819.*

As the information required by the abjoined resolution of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, of the condition of "the different chartered banks in the several States," can be correctly obtained only from the officers of those banks, an appeal is necessarily made to their courtesy for that information. To meet fully the requisitions of the resolution, the report should exhibit the state of all the chartered banks of the Union on the same day. It is, therefore, suggested, that such statements as may be forwarded to this Department in compliance with the foregoing request, may exhibit the state and condition of the respective banks on the 30th day of September, 1813, and 1815, which were in operation prior to those periods, would probably furnish important information in the investigation of the several subjects presented in the resolution.

It is important that the statements should be forwarded immediately after the 30th of September next, in order that the report required by the resolution may be submitted to Congress at the commencement of their next session.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

*Congress of the United States, House of Representatives, Monday, March 1, 1819.*

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to transmit to Congress, at an early period in the next session, a general statement of the condition of the Bank of the United States and its offices, similar to the return made to him by the bank; and a statement exhibiting, as nearly as may be practicable, the amount of capital, invested in the different chartered banks in the several states and the District of Columbia; the amount of notes issued by those banks; and in circulation; the public and private deposits in them; the amount of loans and discounts, made by them, and remaining unpaid; and the total quantity of specie they possess: and that he be requested also to report such measures as in his opinion may be expedient to procure and retain a sufficient quantity of gold and silver coin in the United States, or to supply a circulating medium in place of specie, adapted to the exigencies of the country, and within the power of the government.

**BANKS**—At Pittsburg—a correspondent says that, most of the Banks in that country have stopped payment; that Eastern funds command more than 20 per cent discount, and that many notes are in circulation at a depreciation of 25 per cent.

A late law of the legislature of Maryland respecting banks directs that, in case of refusal to pay specie for their notes, the County Courts are authorized to issue a scire facias to cause such bank to shew why its charter shall not be deemed forfeited. Twelve per cent may be demanded by the holders of such notes, after the 31st of Dec. next.

The North Carolina State Bank has had the audacity to attempt to administer an oath to those who demand specie for their paper, "that they are not buyers and sellers of notes." This seems to be the aim of banking aristocracy, and has been resisted, and treated with that contempt such purse proud paper issuers merited.

In Kentucky, the Winchester bank has notified the public that it will proceed forthwith to close its concerns, and give up its charter.

In New York, Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank bills are quoted at from 40 to 50 per cent. discount, and the Washington notes at 20 per cent. discount.

#### FROM THE SALEM (MASS.) REGISTER.

Abstract of the Statement of Bank Corporations in Massachusetts, from the returns of January, 1819, omitting the Essex Bank in Salem:

Seven Boston Banks—Capital \$7,330,000; amount of all debts due, 9,461,875 11—Deposits, 2,219,159 68—Notes in circulation, 1,149,753—Specie, 341,130 55.

Nine Essex Banks—Capital \$1,475,000—Amount of debts due, 2,035,634 99—Deposits, 342,042 83—Notes in circulation, 535,199—Specie, 117,805 57.

Thirteen Banks in Maine—Capital, \$1,479,000—Amount of debts due, 2,472,377 27—Deposits, 295,161 03—Notes in circulation, 1,537,556—Specie, 511,620 62.

Four Banks to the westward of Boston—Capital, \$35,000—Amount of debts due, 750,759 99—De-

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positis, 29,749 71—Notes in circulation, 396,815—Specie, 79,154 75.

Seven Banks to the southward of Boston—Capital, \$830,000—Amount of debts due, 1,138,715 22—Deposits, 150,816 86—Notes in circulation, 660,972—Specie, 141,277 17.

TOTAL—10 Banks—Capital, \$11,670,000—Amount of debts due, 15,849,172 49—Deposits, 3,035,930 17—Notes in circulation, 4,340,277—Specie, 1,190,977 06.

Average of Notes in circulation on the whole capital, 37 per cent, rejecting fractions; average of the Boston Banks, 16 per cent; of the Essex Banks, 40 per cent; of the Eastern Banks, 105 per cent; of the Western Banks, 76 per cent; and of the Southern Banks, 78 per cent.

Might not this great inequality of circulation be remedied, by restricting every bank in its issues to 30 or 40 per cent. of the amount of its capital? Would this restriction have a tendency to increase the circulation of the paper of Banks established without the limits of the State? Why is it that a depreciated currency has the most general circulation? What legislative provision is necessary to prevent Bank Bills from circulating in a place where they are not equivalent to specie?

#### BANKING FRACAS.

FROM NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

*Office of the Bank of the United States, at Baltimore.*

Within a week, we have seen the publication of two warmish pamphlets, having reference to certain proceedings had in, or with the office of the bank of the United States, at Baltimore.

The first was given to the public by *Nathaniel Williams*, esq., a gentleman of the bar, and late counsellor and attorney at law for the office. He was dismissed, rather rudely indeed, in consequence, as it is alleged of a presumed delicacy that he might feel to act justly against some of his relatives, who were delinquent debtors at the office. Mr. Williams, with great spirit, and under a sense of injured honor, repels the insinuation, and attempts to make it appear that it was only a pretext under which the president of the branch, *John Donnel*, esq. veiled personal enmities. He appeals to the gentlemen of the bar to resist such an imputation on the honor of the profession, and states that Mr. *Pinkney*, in consequence of it, had promptly given up the retainer which he held as assistant counsellor and advocate for the bank. Mr. Williams states that he himself was not incumbered by any proceedings with the bank.

The second pamphlet is published by Mr. *Amos A. Williams*, late a director in the office at Baltimore, and a considerable endorser for others who had speculated in its stock, though it does not appear that he was engaged in it himself. His controversy is also with Mr. Donnel—who said that the affairs of the office “exhibited a d—l scene of plunder;” and, in describing those who had participated in it, he comprehended Mr. A. A. W.

On this Mr. W. sent by gen. Winder a note to Mr. Donnel, requiring an explanation, which the latter, acknowledging that his expressions were hasty, he promised to give. After a subsequent demand for such explanation, Mr. D. states, that Mr. W. appeared as drawer and endorser, on notes to the amount of \$385,125—that he was alarmed for his own interest—knew not how such sums were got out of the office, or of any security therefor to the bank except Mr. George Williams (who as well as

Mr. A. A. W. was under protest)—and speaks of the loss of character to Baltimore, and the injury to those whose support had been made to depend on expected dividends from the bank, &c. In reply, Mr. W. transmits a statement shewing that the notes on which his name appeared, had regularly been passed by the board—that 221 875 of the preceding was as the endorser of stock notes for Mr. Geo. Williams, secured by stock at \$125 per share—that these notes had been placed under the direction of the parent board—and that he had for himself on his own account, but \$43,000—he also corrects some errors in Mr. D's aggregate.

Mr. Donnel did not reply immediately, nor until again pretty severely urged by Mr. Williams; and when he did, he shifted the ground of his accusation, or added to it, that of overdrawing; and gave a detailed statement, shewing that Mr. W. was responsible as signer or endorser, for 412,565, and that on the 15th\* day of 14 of the months from May, 1817, to May, 1819, both inclusive, Mr. Williams, had been over, from \$845 56, the lowest, to 15,056 the highest amount overdrawn.

Mr. Williams, in reference to several of the periods pointed out, shews that he was entitled to certain credits, and materially invalidates the force of Mr. Donnel's statement, though the facts partially appear as he has given them, for the want of such credits being entered on the books. He speaks very free to Mr. Donnel and refers to an intimation which he thought Mr. D. would have understood, to settle the dispute, to which the latter made no reply; and Mr. Williams, in conclusion, defies any one to bring a charge against him for having been “engaged in any transactions which can impeach his honesty, integrity or intentions.”

\* Except May, 1819—which was on the 20th of the month.

At the request of the President and Directors of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore, the undersigned have examined the statement exhibited by them, of the debts, credits and funds of the said bank, and of the discounted notes on hand, and are unanimously of opinion, that they are fully competent to meet, promptly, all their engagements. It appears that on the 21st of June, there were due to the Louisiana Bank \$7000, and to the Farmers and Merchants Bank in Philadelphia, about \$8000, which have since been paid, and that the error in the statement of deposits, in March last, was made known to the directors at the time it occurred, signed,

J. CAREY,  
HENRY PAYSON,  
PHIL. MOORE.

*Baltimore, 22d July, 1819.*

An act passed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the 29th of March last, provides that the “forty banks,” as well as all that hold charters under the legislature, “shall pay in the legal coin of the United States any notes issued, and made payable on demand; the charter of such bank so refusing to pay shall be absolutely null and void, and of no effect whatsoever.”

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT—HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 10

*State of the Navy.*—The Earl of Darnley made some observations on the papers relative to the state of the navy, which had been lately laid on the table, but as his lordship spoke in a low tone of voice, and the bar was very crowded, we could not correctly hear what fell from him. From the perusal of the paper in his hand, he admitted that in no former period of our naval history did the navy appear on the whole to have been in a state of greater efficiency in time of peace. He spoke strongly in approbation of the exertions of Mr. Seppings, whose improvements had been of great advantage. Notwithstanding the praise which he thought generally due to the Admiralty, there were some particulars with respect to the state of the navy which he thought it right to notice, as they might be of importance in case of the country being involved in a contest. He could not overlook the naval power of another country—he meant the United States of America, which the events of the last war had tended to raise to a state of consideration. It appeared from the papers that means had been taken for building ships of large dimensions, corresponding with those of the same rate built by other powers. It was known that the American two-deck ships were superior to those of the same rate built in this country, both as to guns and men. He did not, however, think that it would be advisable to have all the British navy raised to the same scale. It appeared to him, that to attempt such a measure would be only a useless waste of money. The American frigates were of a very superior class compared to the scale on which British frigates had formerly been built, but he could not think it necessary that all the British frigates should henceforth be built on so enlarged a scale. He thought it would be better to build frigates of a size between those formerly fitted out by this country and the American frigates. This seemed the more advisable, as the latter could not be expected to be very numerous. In the present state of the country, economy in every department was most desirable, but he did not think the naval service one in which economy ought to be too rigidly enforced. Every reduction that could be made, consistently with the great object of having the navy in an efficient state on the commencement of a war, ought to be carried into effect, but nothing more should be attempted. He thought the number of ships in active service on foreign stations might be more, and the number of guard ships less—This change would produce a greater efficiency, without materially augmenting the expense. He had heard that the regiments of marines were reduced in numbers below what might have been expected, but he hoped that useful corps would be preserved in such a state of efficiency, that, in case of a war unfortunately occurring, it might be employed with the usual advantage to the service.—Parliament had been occupied with measures of great importance; and in particular with that great measure of restoring a fixed standard of value to the country, without which there could be no security for any improvement. Amidst, however, the great question to which the attention of the Legislature was called, this subject of the navy ought not to be omitted: when all the papers were printed, he should perhaps, again trouble their Lordships with some observations on them.—The practice of impressing seamen had been long a subject of com-

plaint and regret. He was afraid that on a sudden emergency, the navy could not be manned without the impress. It would, however, be advisable for their Lordships to consider how far the evils of that practice might, without public inconvenience, be diminished. He concluded by moving that the papers be printed.

Lord Melville expressed his acknowledgements to the noble Lord for the candid and handsome manner in which he had spoken of the state of the navy. He concurred in the propriety of this country building ships on a scale similar to those with which our navy might probably have to contend—it was the duty of the Legislature to look forward to the future, and to be prepared to maintain, on any emergency, that naval greatness and supremacy which the country had acquired. With respect to the dimensions of ships of war, it is true that some were building on a scale considerably beyond what had formerly been thought proper for the same rate. He did not, however, think that all the two-deckers of the navy ought to be raised to that scale. Many vessels were wanted for convoy and other purposes in time of war, and frigates and ships of the line might be so employed, though not constructed on so large a scale as those of other powers with which the country might happen to be at war. At the same time he did not concur with the noble Earl in his opinion, that it would be proper to build ships of an intermediate size between that scale hitherto adopted in the navy and that of other countries. He did not think it right to place the officers of the British navy in a situation which would compel them to go into action with a great disparity of force. Were any of the descriptions the noble Earl suggested to be built, it would be a class different from any either in the navies of Europe, or of the United States of America.—The officers of the British navy would therefore be placed in ships of a kind with which it was not probable they would ever have the opportunity of encountering. With regard to what the noble Lord had said, as to the number of guard ships compared with the other ships in commission, he thought that upon reflection he would perceive that there was no disadvantage in that arrangement. The men employed in the guard ships could be removed to others at a moment's notice; and the having them for such a purpose would be very useful on any emergency. The noble Earl had alluded to the state of the marines, and he concurred with him in his view of the propriety of maintaining that corps in that efficient state. No force was, in his opinion, more useful than the marines; and he could assure the noble Earl, that any report of an intention to reduce them to a scale lower than that of the last peace establishment was founded in misake.

Lord Darnley explained. After which the papers were ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JUNE 2.—BRITISH FINANCE.

On Wednesday, June 2, the House re-assembled pursuant to the order of adjournment. Mr. G. Lamb brought in a bill to facilitate proceedings against the Wardens of the Fleet in time of vacation. Sir G. Warrender moved that the sum of 2,433,318L. 12s. 6d. be voted for the ordinary establishment of the navy. Mr. Calcraft drew the attention of the House on this occasion to the subject of a naval asy-

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sum; it surprised him that the Hon. Bart. had made no allusion to that subject. The whole number of men retained for manning our fleets was 20,000, of whom 6000 were marines. Thus we had an army of 100,000 men, with a navy of 14,000, which was, indeed, a new principle of national policy. Sir M. W. Ridley said, it was quite clear to him that a reduction of the number of the Lords of Admiralty ought to be made, and that one secretary might now be able to discharge the duties of that office. The long absence of the Hon. Gent, opposite (Mr. Croaker) proved that it was not necessary that a Secretary of the Admiralty should be in Parliament. He concluded with moving an amendment that the proposed grant should be 200,000l. less namely, 2,283,313l. 12s. 6d.—After a short debate the House divided on the motion, ayes 164, noes 97—Majority against the amendment 67.

The sum of 1,631,628l. was then voted for building and repairing ships of war, and various extra works

519,319l. for garrisons on foreign stations.  
486,198l. for improvements in dock-yards.  
284,321l. for the transport department.

Mr. R. Ward rose to submit the ordnance estimates to the committee. He moved that the sum of 306,000l. exclusive of 221,000l. given by a vote of credit, be voted for the office of ordnance, for the year 1819.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he had six distinct grants to propose to the consideration of the House.—The first was 8,595,600l. to pay off the Exchequer bills, charged on the supplies of 1818.

Mr. Grenfell would observe on the present occasion, what would have been the effect of the sinking fund, as applicable to the last four loans which had been contracted. It would have saved to the public six millions, which would have produced an annuity of 268,000l. an addition to the revenue, more than equal to the abominable lottery tax. He stated, that it had been currently reported in the city, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had communicated to the loan-brokers only, the sum he intended to raise for the services of the year. If he had made such communication, he had given a most improper advantage to such contractors.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—would not say at present whether the hon. Gentleman's scheme would or would not be advantage to the public. In his communication with the persons whom he generally met on financial arrangements, he would acknowledge that he could not help making some communications as to the sum he might require.

Mr. Grenfell said, that if the Rt. Hon. Gent. suffered himself to be influenced by the loan-contractors, he would not be discharging his duty to his country in the manner which that country had a right to expect that he should.

The grant was then passed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved a grant of 3,000,000l. to pay Exchequer Bills in the hands of the Bank—1,567,383l. 6s. 8d. were granted to pay off the interest of the unfunded debt, in Exchequer and Irish Treasury Bills.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Grenfell ob-

served, that when the bank bought silver bullion and sent it to the Mint to be coined, they received in return for it what were called mint notes: these carried interest, at a rate very injurious to the public, from the day the silver was delivered at the mint to the day it was returned coined—4,300,000l. were then granted to pay off the Exchequer Bills charged on certain aids.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he should offer certain resolutions in a committee of the whole House, the next day, the further discussion of which might be adjourned to Monday; they would not include the budget. He should also move, the next day, for a committee on the second taxes, with a view to consider the propriety of their consolidation.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to read his financial resolutions, of which the following was the outline:—

That since the termination of the war in 1815, taxes to the amount of 18,000,000l. had been repealed. That in the year 1817, the Exchequers of Great Britain and Ireland were consolidated.

That the net revenue of Ireland a-

mounts to £ 4,500,000

That its expenditure was 6,300,000

Leaving an excess of expenditure, for  
which no provision was to be made, of 1,800,000

That the supplies of the year may be  
estimated at 20,500,000

The excess of the revenue appli-  
cable to meet the supplies was 7,000,000

That the deficiency to be raised by  
loan was 13,500,000

That the amount of the sinking fund,  
which might be made available, was 15,500,000

That it left an excess over the sum  
necessary to be raised, of 2,000,000

That it was absolutely necessary that  
there should, to provide for public  
credit, be a real surplus applicable  
to the extinction of the debt

That it therefore became expedient  
to raise new taxes to the amount an-  
nually of 5,000,000

These resolutions were ordered to lie on the  
table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer last night brought forward his Budget for the year—The gross amount of the Supplies voted, and to be voted for the present year is 20,477,000l.—to meet these supplies, Parliament had hitherto provided only 7,074,000l. leaving an excess of expenditure beyond the Revenue, of about 13,500,000l. If this excess had been all that we were called upon to supply, the sum appropriated from the Sinking Fund would have precisely accomplished it—but the measure, lately adopted, of returning to cash payment, requires that 5,000,000l. of the debt due to the Bank should be repaid this year, and 5,600,000l. of unfunded debt, be reduced. To meet this additional charge, the loan of 12 millions has been negotiated upon terms which we partly communicated yesterday, and of which a more detailed account will be found in this day's paper. It was stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that in order to effect the Funds as little as possible, he intended to divide the 12 millions to be taken from the Sinking Fund, into 12 monthly payments, during which the Stock would remain in the name of the Commissioners. In the January and July quarters, however, only 900,000l. would be called for monthly [instead of 1 million,] and, in the April and

October quarters, 1,100,000l. This scale of appropriation would still leave about 310,000 per month, applicable to the reduction of the National Debt. In the ensuing years it is calculated that a loan of only 4 millions will be required, to complete the remaining payments to the Bank, supposing Parliament should again sanction the application of 11 millions from the Sinking Fund. After next year, no more Loans will be necessary during the continuance of peace.

#### DEBATE ON THE ANTI PATRIOT BILL.

The Attorney-General having moved the second reading of the foreign enlistment bill, Sir R. Wilson contended against the principle of the bill, and entered into a long historical account of the service of natives of other countries, in our own and other armies and navies, without offence to their sovereigns. He instanced the Irish in the service of France and Spain. We had seen La Fayette in the service of North America, and Sir Sydney Smith in that of Sweden. There were Swedish Sailors in the fleet of Rodney and De Grasse, at the moment of action. The Russian navy was at one time full of Scottish officers. He did not see any of the Lords of the Admiralty present, or he would have appealed to them to state the number of Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians that manned our navy during the last war, and contributed so materially to the glory and security of the country. Was the House prepared to give a new interpretation to the laws of nations, which would have the effect of inducing foreign governments to exercise the same restriction, and in the end deprive this country of their assistance, the value of which it had previously experienced? In the year 1756, we subsidized corps of Russians and Hessians, without considering that we engaged their governments in our quarrel. It has been the practice of the Swiss to hire themselves out to adverse armies. But then it was said America had adopted an opposite principle.

For America he felt sincere affection; he cherished her as the impregnable fortress of human freedom, with her gates ever open to afford a refuge and resting place to the persecuted and oppressed. But he was not blinded by his attachment when he saw an attempt to separate freedom from justice. Could the House forget, that from the United States the people of South America had received, heretofore, the most active assistance? There was built the first vessel on which the flag of Independence was hoisted. From thence the South Americans had obtained the two finest frigates in their service.—North America had sent commissioners, not to negotiate South American Independence, but to give a character to their governments; seeing which, Spain had interfered, and purchased the forbearance of the U.S. by the cession of Florida.

It was dangerous to be a prophet on political events, but he would hazard an assertion, that after Florida had been occupied by the population of the United States they would demand Cuba, and would obtain it.

By intrigue and intimidation, they would ultimately extend her views of aggrandizement to Mexico, push their frontiers from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and in the end laugh at Great Britain as the dupe of the artifice. It was impossible that such a bill should pass—a bill that met a man on his return, though covered with laurels, or which was

more to be prized, blessed with the benediction of millions, which fine and imprisonment, at the mercy of a worthless mercenary informer. Either such men must remain for ever in exile or return with no other prospect than a British gaol. It was a bill not called for by the rights of neutrality, which humanity rejected, and policy condemned. It was a bill hostile to every feeling of liberty—in favor of Ferdinand; and which he had said that, reprobation was exhausted. He concluded with moving, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Attorney General, in defending the bill said, that unless the House was prepared to say, that this country should be made a dock yard for belligerent powers, some such bill as the present appeared to him to be absolutely necessary.

Mr. Denman supported the amendment.

Mr. Wynn declared he should vote for the bill.

Mr. F. Douglas, Mr. Maryat, and Mr. McDonald supported the amendment.

Sir C. Robinson advocated the principle of the bill, and lord Castlereagh contended that we were bound not to suffer the assembling of armed bodies to the purpose of acting upon either side.

On a division there appeared for the amendment 142—against it 155. Majority in favor of ministers 13.

The question was then put to the second reading of the bill, which was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be committed on Thursday next.

It is said that the Duke of Wellington is about to proceed to Stockholm, on a mission of an important nature.

The British Government has raised a new loan of *Twelve Millions*. Messrs. Rothchild & Co. having bid 62l. 18s. 8d. obtained the loan. The other biddings were, by Reid, Irving, & Co. 65l. 10s. and by Ricardo & Co. 65l. 2s. 6d.

The following is given as an apportionment of the Waterloo prize money granted by Parliament: To the Duke of Wellington, Commander in Chief, 60,000 pounds; to each General Officer, 1,250l.; to each Field Officer, 420l.; to each Captain, 90l.; to each subaltern, 33l.; to each sergeant, 19l.; and to each rank and file, 2l. 10s.

Some disturbance, it is said, prevails at Carlisle among the weavers. Many of them had turned out for higher wages. [Particulars next week.]

#### BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT.

In one pound Bank of England notes the national debt, taken at the round sum of 800,000,000 will be found to amount to the enormous weight of 618 tons 2 qr. and 9lb.

Allowing 2 cwt. 2 qrs. to each man it would require upwards of 5,500 able bodied porters to carry it away.

Two hundred wagons with 4 horses to each, would scarcely be sufficient.

This calculation is made at the rate of 512 bank notes to the pound.

[No. 4]

## Vol. VIII.] THE NATIONAL REGISTER—JULY ,24 1819—FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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One of the papers mentions, that Sir S. Shepherd is shortly to leave the office of Attorney General, and to be appointed Chief Baron of Scotland; that Mr R. Gifford, now Solicitor General, is to be appointed Attorney General; and that Sergeant Copeley is to succeed to the office of Solicitor General. A loan of ten millions for the Russian government, is in train of negotiation in London.

## MALTA.

It appears that the plague has reached Malta, and several persons have become its victims.

## SPAIN.

A letter from Irún, in Spain, dated the 12th of this month, says, that a peasant has found in a field near Vitoria, a very valuable diamond. There is every reason to believe that it belonged to Joseph Bonaparte, who lost all the riches and valuable effects which he was carrying away, in consequence of the total defeat of the French army, near that city. The value of the diamond is stated to be about 10,000 reals (100,000 francs).

Cadiz papers mention the capture of the Spanish vessel the Tiger by the revolutionary corsair, Constitution.

It is reported, that the King of Spain is soon to marry the Princess Maria, a niece of the King of Saxony.

## THE TREATY.

Extract of a letter, dated, Camz, July 6, 1819. Here we are and probably shall remain five or six weeks. We yesterday received letters from Captain Reed, at Madrid, and the 29th ult. the Treaty was not ratified—one are doubtful whether it will be or not."

As the five million of dollars is not supposed to be sufficient to satisfy all the claims of the merchants for property confiscated, with interest, and the Spanish government being discharged from any balance of claims, the delay of ratification will be at the loss of the interest by our merchants, and suspense under the present embarrassments in commercial affairs must promote uneasiness. Government is probably received some advice concerning the treaty by the late arrivals, and after their perience it is natural to infer will not endure willing.

## TURKEY.

BOSTON, July 20.—The latter part of April there were several bloody contests at Constantinople between the Janissaries and other troops in the capital—and tranquility was not perfectly restored at the last dates. Pacha Oglou's head had been placed on one of the gate posts of the palace. Part of Scutari has been destroyed by fire. The present Pacha of Egypt is incessant in his efforts to increase the prosperity of that fine country. Bank and Insurance Company is established at Alexandria—the Great Canal is to be restored—and encouragement is offered to Agriculture.

## INDIA.

BOMBAY, Jan. 4. On the night of the 28th December, the Malabar, of 74 guns built for the service of his majesty's navy was floated off the upper Duncan dock.

This is the first ship built at Bombay upon the new system, as invented by Mr. Seppings, surveyor of the navy. The timbers of her frame and the planking without board are on the old plan; but on the new system all the openings of her timbers are filled in, and caulked, so as to become, exclusive of the outside planks, a perfect cistern below the height of her top deck; and on the surface of this space, instead of planking or ceiling, as formerly, timbers, or frame beds, are secured diagonally to the ship's frame from the kelson to the lower gun-deck, distant longitudinally from each other about 7 feet, between which are fastened two tiers of truss timbers nearly at the angle of 45. On the gun and upper decks, truss planks are fastened between the port for counteracting the invariable tendency of a ship to arch or hog.

The plan of shelf pieces and thick water ways, as improved by Mr. Seppings, by introducing additional fastenings of circular dowels for attaching the ends of the beams thereto, has been adopted in the construction of the Malabar, to which iron knees will be added, for securing the beams to the ship's side, on her arrival in England

## The dimensions of the Malabar are—

		Feet In.
Length on Gun deck	- - -	174 3½
Keel for tonnage	- - -	143 5
Breadth, extreme	- - -	47 5
Depth in her hold	- - -	19 11½
Burthen in tons.	1715 19 4 4	

In speaking of the Malabar, we confidently believe, that for goodness and durability of material, and for neatness and efficiency of workmanship, this ship will be equalled but by few, and excelled by none; and will be another proud instance of what can be effected by the artificers of India, when their labors are directed by such zeal and talent as has so long and justly distinguished our venerable builder, Jamsetjee Bomanjee, aided by the joint superintendence of that very able and respectable Officer, Mr. G. Seaton, the king's architect at this presidency.

The keel of another line of battle ship, the Ganges will be immediately laid on the same blocks from whence the Malabar was floated intended to be an 84 gun ship, which will be 20 feet longer and 500 tons larger than the Malabar.

## AFRICA.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope, down to the close of March, state that the disturbances in that quarter were becoming more alarming, and that all the inhabitants who were capable of bearing arms were ordered to join the military forces.

## CANADA.

The Pope has erected Canada into an Archdiocese.

A regiment of Royal West India Rangers, from St. Kitts, has arrived at St. John, New Brunswick. They amount to 580 men, together with a great number of women and children. This regiment is to be disbanded, and land allotted to those who choose to locate themselves. Those who do not accept of land are to receive ten pounds as an equivalent.

James Buchanan, Esq. H. B. Majesty's Consul, was lately in Canada making arrangements for the location of numerous British subjects, who had emigrated to the U. States.

## WEST INDIES.

*St. George's, Bermuda, July 7.*—Arrived at this place on Monday last, after a passage of 22 days, the transport ships Diadem and Lord Mulgrave, with the right wing of the 15th regiment of Foot, including the staff, band, &c. under the command of Major Maxwell, to relieve the 62d regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Ximenes, who embarked on Monday morning.

The Earl and Countess Dalhousie, we are informed, are about to embark on board his Majesty's ship Mersey, for Quebec, and it is supposed before their return they will visit New York.

## HOME AFFAIRS.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

At the last session of the Circuit Court of the United States, held for the District of Columbia, in the County of Washington, Mr. Benjamin King, of this District, recovered against Mr. Gridith Coombe the sum of seven hundred and eighty dollars for infringing his patent "for making square holes in horizontal plates or bars of iron railing, and for other purposes." It was proved in open court that three hands could make only 50 holes a day without the aid of the above machine; whereas Mr. King, with his machine, and six hands, did make 700 holes each day.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

*From the Boston Patriot.*

PRIVATE ARMED VESSELS.—A memorial has been ushered to the public, through the medium of several of the federal prints, suggesting to congress, and to the people of the United States, the expediency of abolishing privateering. Doubtless there are many persons engaged in this scheme for abolishing privateering, whose motives are pure, who do not perceive the baneful tendency of the measure, and who will desist the moment it becomes apparent to them.

*The fact is, that private armed vessels form one of the most powerful weapons that the United States can wield in a war against Great Britain.*

By this memorial, an attempt is made to cause the United States voluntarily to throw away their strongest weapons;—and this too, although not a single complaint was uttered by any neutral during the late war, against our private armed vessels, and

while the captures made by them afforded many instances of generosity and gentlemanly treatment on the part of our gallant tars and their patriotic owners. We feel a perfect assurance, that both the congress and people of the United States are too enlightened to be duped by such a shallow *British* scheme.

*If we are anxious to preserve an honorable peace, we must follow the sound maxim of Washington, viz.—always be ready for war.*

If, on the contrary, we wished for war, followed by disgraceful submission, then, and then only, let us deprive ourselves of our best means of annoyance to our enemies.

## CONNECTICUT.

*Hartford, (Conn.) July 19.*—We have the pleasure to announce, that the Hartford steam boat, by the revolving engine, built by the Connecticut company, made her first movement on Friday last, and went at the rate of six miles an hour, notwithstanding the wood used was not seasoned. The gas fire made from tar, was found a very useful auxiliary—We understand she will shortly be in readiness to take passengers to the sea coast.

## NEW YORK.

Among the strangers of distinction, who lately passed through Albany, on their way to the spring and Niagara Falls, were gov. Phillips and his lady, and admiral Tate of the Russian navy.

A hatter, Mr. J. Wilson, of Broadway, N. York advertises that he has made an improvement in making gentlemen's hats, and sells them for three dollars each, in appearance and wear equal to top dollar hats.

*Revenue of the City of New York.*—From May 1817 to May 1819, was \$682,819. Expenditures \$671,374. Of which \$163,000 were expended for opening and improving streets; 65,000 on docks and slips; 2,400 on pumps and wells; alms-house and penitentiary, 105,000; watch 50,000; lamps 25,500; fire departments, 11,700; police office, 6,000; county contingents, 28,800; special improvements in the city, 15,700.

On Tuesday last in New York, the cause of the Rev. Charles French, of St. Peter's Church, against Lewis Wilcocks, a trustee of that Church, for scandal was tried. It appeared that Mr. Wilcocks, had mentioned to the other trustees, a report that Mr. French had embezzled some funds from a church in St. John's, and a witness on the trial stated another report, that he had been too fond of some girls. Counsellor Sampson opened the trial with an animated eulogy of the plaintiff, but the recorder said that there was no evidence against the defendant; and that, a trustee, Mr. Wilcocks had a right to inquire into the character of the pastor. The Rev. plaintiff was therefore non-suited.

The Ontario Branch Bank, in the village of Utica, N. Y. stopped payment last Saturday.

*Unsuccessful Mission.*—It is stated in the Buffalo Journal of the 13th inst. that the Council helden with the Six Nations of Indians to

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dians, by the Hon. Morris S. Miller, on the part of the United States, terminated on the preceding Friday. The Indians refused to cede to the United States any part of their reservations; and Judge Miller returned to his residence at Utica, without having accomplished the object of his mission.

**WELSH INDIANS.**—It seems that a society in the state of New-York has sent out persons to ascend the Missouri in search of Welsh Indians.

Mr. Stoddart collected some years ago, and embodied in sketches of Louisiana, many loose reports and disjointed rumour on this subject. He seemed to give credit to the belief of their existence. Since his time, however, the country supposed to be the place of their residence and in fact every part of the country in which they could reside, has been explored.—Every river, creek & branch, issuing from the Rocky Mountains and flowing to the Mississippi, or to the Pacific Ocean, has been examined from its head to its source. There is no exception from the confluences of Mexico to the arctic circle.—British or American traders have explored every part, have visited every tribe of Indians, and have not only ascertained where every nation lives, but also know the tracts of country which are uninhabited. They have found no such people as "Welsh Indians;" and to go to the sources of the Missouri at the present day in search of such people, would seem as idle as going to a well known part of South America in search of the Amazons.—

#### VIRGINIA.

The Norfolk Herald, in consequence of the death of its late senior editor, and of the necessity of making some new arrangement, is to be suspended for a short time.

RICHMOND, Va. July 23. The basin in this city is two and a half feet lower than its ordinary level. The canal can scarcely even in the morning float a bateau with 4 hogsheads of tobacco. If the drought continues a few days longer, it will not float an egg-shell. More than 50 boats, scarce half loaded, are waiting at the locks unable to descend. The manufacturing mills are impeded by the want of wheat to be ground.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, July 19. A large snake was seen on the 17th inst. on the roof of a 3 story house in Church-street. It eluded pursuit, and still maintains its lofty position, in defiance of fire-arms.

A shark, ten feet long, was caught in the harbour on Tuesday last.

Twenty men of Capt. John F. Green's company (of Georgetown, S.C.) militia, who had hunted in different neighborhoods for 6 or 8 days, met last week and counted 18,898 scalps, including those of bear wolves, wild cats, raccoons, squirrels, foxes, alligators, &c. taken during that time.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

BLAKELEY, N. C. JULY 19.—We understand that the Hon. John Colpeper is a candidate to represent this district in the House

of Representatives of the U. S. at the ensuing election.

#### LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 7.—Killed, in September last, while on a trading tour in the Province of Texas, Mr. Aaron Brown, a native of New Hampshire, and formerly a respectable merchant of Marlboro', (Mass.) together with nine others, (names unknown to the writer of this article) by a party of the Caraque tribe of Indians, who visit alternately various districts in the Province, from the rivers Sabine to the Del Norte, in search of plunder.

#### MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.—We learn that on Tuesday the 29th ult. a severe gale was experienced on Lake Erie. Several vessels were driven ashore, and the Walk in-the-water was obliged to put back to Black Rock, after having proceeded as far as Erie on her trip for this place.

Major STOCKTON and Lt. DAVIS of the U. States' corps of Artillery, and a handsome company of troops of the corps, arrived here last Monday evening in the steam-boat.

#### TENNESSEE.

It is stated in the Nashville Whig that Dixon Benton, who robbed the mail between Springfield and Dover, had been arrested by his father and delivered into the hands of justice. The father refused to accept the reward of \$200.

#### RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN AMERICA.

Looking to the east for every thing, the people of the United States have contemplated with astonishment the progress of the Russian empire in Europe and Asia; they have not thought of looking to the west to see this giant power already mounting upon their own backs. Except Mr. Walsh, we do not know an American who has even spoke of the Russian establishments on our continent. He has mentioned them in his "Sketch of the military and political power of Russia," where he says:

"Their establishments extend from Kamtschatka to the N. W. coast of America—that they have a fort mounting an hundred pieces of artillery at Norfolk Sound, lat. nort 57 deg; that since 1813 they have descended the coast, passed the mouth of the Columbia five hundred miles, and established themselves at Bogada in 38 degs. 30, and only 39 miles from the Spanish settlements in California, where they are not only trading with great advantage, but are profiting by a fine climate and fruitful soil to feed their more northern possessions."—Page 157.

This encroachment upon the American continent is not the transient effect of the present gigantic growth of the Russian empire. It is the result of system and of settled policy followed by every great man, and great woman, who has sat upon the Russian throne. Peter the Great began it; the Empress Catherine the Second followed up his plan; the present Emperor is only executing the designs of the empire. In the course of these three reigns, the Russian power has been firmly spread over Northern Asia; the straits of Behring have been passed; and a solid foot-hold acquired in N. America. A road over land is opened from St. Petersburg to Kamtschatka: and Russian ships, loaded with American fur, annually sail from the N. W.

coast of America, double the Cape of Good Hope, traverse 30,000 miles of sea, and land their rich cargoes in the Gulf of Finland. And, while the public is amused with the project of a treaty for some islands in the Mediterranean, the modern Alexander is occupied with a scheme worthy of his ambition—*[The acquisition of the gulf and peninsula of California, and the Spanish claim to the western coast of North America, &c.]* We learn this, not from diplomatic correspondence; but from American fur traders, who learn it from the Russian traders now protected by the Emperor in carrying off our furs.—[*St. Louis Enquirer.*]

NEW-YORK, June 26.

*Literary Notice.*—A new work has been published by C. S. Van Winkle, entitled “*The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, gent. No 1.*”—This is a new production said to be from the elegant and racy pen of Washington Irving, Esq. This first number contains five distinct sketches, viz: a sketch of Mr. Crayon; a sketch of a sea voyage; a sketch of Roscoe, the historian; a sketch of a wife; and a sketch of low life in an inland Low Dutch village, as it appeared some sixty or eighty years ago, and which is thrown into the form of a story, entitled Rip Van Winkle. The graces of style, the rich, warm tone of benevolent feeling, the freely-flowing vein of hearty and happy humor, and the fine-eyed spirit of observation, sustained by an enlightened understanding, and regulated by a perception of fitness—a tact—wonderfully quick and sure, for which Mr. Irving has been heretofore so much distinguished, are all exhibited anew in the Sketch Book, with freshened beauty and added charms. There are few pieces of composition in the language, of similar design, equal to the account of Roscoe: it is a just and noble-spirited eulogium, united with a well discriminated, rapid, sketchy delineation of the character of that elegant historian, that does honor to the subject and the writer.

The “Wife” is beautifully pathetic, and in these times of commercial disaster, will be read with interest, and, it is to be hoped, with *benefit*, by many. But Rip Van Winkle, is the master-piece. For that comic spirit which is without any infusion of gall, which delights in what is ludicrous rather than what is ridiculous, (for its laughter is not mixed with contempt,) which seeks its gratification in the eccentricities of a simple, unrefined state of society, rather than in the vicious follies of artificial life; for the vividness and truth, with which Rip’s character is drawn, and the state of society in the village where he lived, is depicted; and for the graceful ease with which it is told, the story of Rip Van Winkle has few competitors. There appears, also, to be a design to exhibit the contrast between the old provincial times, and the state of things subsequent to the American revolution.

Possibly the man, who after reading *Paradise Lost*, said, with a look and ‘one of the most sceptical sagacity, that he did not believe half of it, might look over these Sketches with indifference; but all those who are not yet sublimed into pure intellect, nor become inveterately wise; who still retain a feeling of human infirmities, and a relish for nature, will be well-pleased with them; and will probably wait, with pleasant anticipations, for the remaining contents of Mr. Crayon’s port-folio.

### THE RUN UPON THE BANKERS.

FROM THE ALBANY DAILY ADVERTISER.

The following is part of a poem written by Swift, in 1720, but appears as if it was written for the present time :

The bold encroachers on the deep  
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land,  
Till Neptune, with one general sweep,  
Turns all again to barren strand.

The multitude’s capricious pranks  
Are said to represent the seas;  
Which, breaking bankers and the banks,  
Resume their own whene’er they please.

Money, the life-blood of the nation,  
Corrupts and stagnates in the veins,  
Unless a proper circulation  
Its motion and its heat maintains.

Because ‘tis lordly not to pay,  
Quakers and aldermen of state,  
Like peers, have levees every day  
Of duns attending at their gate.

We want our money on the nail;  
The banker’s ruin’d if he pays;  
They seem to act an ancient tale;  
‘The birds are met to strip the jays.’

Riches, the wisest monarch sings,  
“ Make pinions for themselves to fly:”  
They fly like bats, on paper wings,  
And geese their silver plumes supply.

No money left for squandering heirs!  
Bills turn the lenders into debtors:  
The wish of Nero now is their’s,  
“ That they had never known their letters.”

Conceive the works of midnight hags,  
Tormenting fools behind their backs:  
Thus bankers o’er their bills and bags,  
Sit squeezing images of wax.

Conceive the whole enchantment broke!  
The witches left in open air,  
With power no more than other folk,  
Exposed with all their magic ware.

So powerful are a banker’s bills,  
Where creditors demand their due,  
They break up counters, doors, and tills,  
And leave the empty chests to view

Thus, when an earthquake lets in light  
Upon the god of gold and hell,  
Unable to endure the sight,  
He hides within his darkest cells.

As when a conjuror takes a lease  
From Satan, for a term of years,  
The tenant’s in a dismal case  
Whene’er the bloody bond appears.

A baited banker thus desponds,  
From his own hand foresees his fall:  
They have his soul who have his bonds—  
‘Tis like the writing on the wall.